[illegible]icago Tribune.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866. NUMBER 300.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30.

There is no new feature [illegible]

[illegible] In connection with these quarterly statements, it is proper to state that they are [illegible] so far as they pretend to be guides to the public in [illegible] This is a public necessity, and no further delay ought to be made in carrying it out.

The market for Eastern Exchange is less active, and the supply continues light and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers to-day at 50c per thousand premium. There is very little exchange making at present, but the demand is [illegible] active.

The general markets to-day ruled very quiet, and prices were weaker. The Provision market was dull and heavy. Choice Flour was more active and a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet and without material change in price. Corn was steady. Oats were unchanged. Rye was easier. Barley was steady. Highwines were stagnant.

The Stuyvesant Insurance Company, of New York, has concluded to wind up its affairs. The telegraph informs us this morning that its outstanding risks will be reinsured by the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The Board of Trade annual election takes place on Monday next. The contest for the Presidency is now narrowed down to [illegible] positively refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with the office, much to the regret of his friends.

Since the National Banks [illegible]

[illegible] Veto [illegible]

[illegible] the Argentines [illegible] and the Paraguayans.

[illegible] WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 30.

[illegible] the fastest, most powerful, [illegible] ironclads, has been ordered by the Navy Department to get ready for a [illegible] of the fishing banks of New Foundland to protect the interest of American fishermen there.

FENIAN FISHING EXPEDITIONS.

Another portion of her business, it is reported, will be to look after the Fenian fishing expeditions which are known to be fitting out at certain ports on the Atlantic coast, and to prevent any violation of the neutrality laws.

SMUGGLERS ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

Information received by Commissioner Sargent, from Florida, is to the effect that the smugglers on that coast are making extensive preparations to run in goods from the West India Islands.

MARCH STATEMENT OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The March statement of the public debt, which will be published next week, will not, as reported, show any reduction in the principal as compared with the February exhibit, as no new loans or conversions have been made since then. The statement, however, will show a considerable increase of the balance on hand in the Treasury.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS FROM THE SOUTH.

Returns received at the internal revenue bureau show that the receipts from that source in the South are largely on the increase.

REBEL DRAFTS PROTESTED.

A number of drafts drawn during the war on Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Liverpool, by Geo. A. Trenholm, rebel secretary of treasury, and which were captured by our forces while in transitu to Europe and by the Government presented for payment, have been returned to the treasury protested. The cause assigned for the non-payment is that the Confederate fund is exhausted.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS AT SAVANNAH.

Hon. Joshua Hill, former member of Congress from Georgia, is being urged for the position of Collector of Customs at Savannah, in place of Mr. Woodbridge, about to resign. The only obstacle in the way of his appointment is that, as he says, he cannot take the test oath.

RECEIPTS FROM CUSTOMS.

The receipts from Customs, from the 17th till the 24th of March, at the following ports, were as follows: New York, $2,510,493.16; Boston, $490,[illegible]; Philadelphia, $169,[illegible]; Baltimore, $97,[illegible]. Total, $3,[illegible]

There is a report in circulation here to-day which comes by telegraph from New Jersey, to the effect that Mr. Scovel of the Senate of that State, has sold out for sixty thousand dollars to the friends of Stockton, thus defeating an immediate election by the legislature of the successor of Mr. Stockton in the United States Senate. Scovel has the casting vote in the State Senate, and wrote here a few days ago, expressing a determination to vote for Mr. Cattell, the Union candidate for the succession.

PAY STOPPED.

Among the officers whose pay has been ordered by the Paymaster General to be stopped until they render to the Quartermaster General's office the returns and accounts required of them by law and army regulations, are the following: Ohio—Capt. H. W. Buckland, 72d; Lieut. W. E. Ellis, 27th infantry; and Lieut. Walter Morrison, 9th cavalry. Illinois—Lieut. S. S. Allen, 33d, and D. C. Worthington, 106th infantry. Indiana—Major W. W. Carter; Capt. E. D. Peterson, 6th; and Lieut. F. D. Whitney, 9th cavalry. Iowa—Lieut. N. E. Duncan, 19th infantry. Michigan—Lieut. A. K. Randall, 26th; Surgeon Fred. T. Spaulding, 10th; Lt. Jas Getting, 11th; and Lieut. Edward M. Wisner, 30th infantry. Arkansas—Lieut. F. A. Williams, 3d cavalry; Lieut. G. S. Albright, 1st cavalry.

FIGHT IN TEXAS.

The following is an extract from a letter this day received by Speaker Colfax, dated at San Antonio, Texas, March 17:

"I have just learned from an officer that a fight has occurred at Clinton, about seventy miles from this city. The circumstances were as follows: Capt. Nolan, of the 18th New York Volunteers, was recently sent to arrest a man who had committed a murder. Learning that he was in Clinton, he took a party of sixteen men, and finding him at a dance, was about to arrest him, when the fellow and his friends took refuge behind the women and commenced firing. One soldier was killed, two were wounded, and Capt. Nolan was quite seriously wounded. Two of the assailants were killed, and some wounded. Pleasant people to reconstruct! It might be well if Mr. Johnson could only have a chance at it personally."

THE GEE TRIAL.

The Florida *Sentinel* says Maj. J. H. Gee, now on trial in Raleigh before the Military Commission, for acts alleged to have been committed by him while in charge of the prison at Salisbury, has advertised for sale his residence and his other property even to his library, in order to raise funds to meet the expenses of his trial. The *Sentinel* seconds a suggestion made by the Macon *Telegraph*, to raise funds for the relief of Major Gee by contributions among his friends.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

Internal Revenue receipts yesterday were $385,071.91; to-day $1,003,154.59. Total $1,401,226.25.

THE LOAN BILL.

The Senate Finance Committee had a meeting this morning, and for the first time took up the Loan bill. The Secretary of the Treasury urges that the bill passed by the House is little better than no bill at all, and expresses the hope that something more comprehensive may be given him. Two members of the Committee have had an interview with him. The discussion in the Committee this morning developed very serious differences of opinion among its members. No conclusion in regard to the bill was reached.

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

It is expected that the Senate will take up the civil rights bill and veto message on Monday. Judge Trumbull is preparing to defend the one and review the other. One or two other Senators would like to speak, but will probably defer their remarks till some other measure is under consideration. Many Senators are very confident that the bill will be passed over the veto; but there are ugly rumors about two members, heretofore considered sure to go with the majority.

TO REIMBURSE PENNSYLVANIA—EFFECT.

The passage by the House of the bill appropriating eight hundred thousand dollars to reimburse Pennsylvania for her war claims, doubtless opens the way for the presentation of claims of other States. West Virginia is already pressing her interests, and the Senate military committee has agreed to report a bill giving her about three hundred and seventy thousand dollars.

NAVAL BILL.

The House Committee on Appropriations have considered the amendments made by the Senate to the Naval Bill, and have agreed to report against that giving seven thousand dollars for a levee at Mound City, Ill. They agree to a large appropriation for the enlargement of the Naval Academy, except that they cut the amount for the extension of grounds from $50,000 down to $25,000. The large appropriations for the extension of New York and Boston Navy Yards were not agreed to.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.

The War Department recommends to Congress the passage of a bill providing, substantially, first, [illegible] Chicago & Rock Island [illegible] and right of way [illegible] to secure water [illegible] Rock Island, $500,000; to [illegible] for the preservation of arms and munitions of war, and to establish connection between Rock Island Arsenal and the cities of [illegible] Iowa, and Rock Island, Illinois, $400,000. [illegible] subject referred to this recommendation [illegible] up by the Military Committee of the [illegible] at an early day.

BRIDGE AT QUINCY.

Senator Trumbull has introduced a bill authorizing the building of a bridge across the Mississippi river at Quincy, Illinois. It provides that the bridge shall be constructed as a draw bridge, with a span of the main channel of not less than 200 feet in length, and said span shall not be less than thirty feet above the low water mark, and not less than ten feet above the extreme high water mark, measuring to the bottom chord of the bridge; and one of the next adjoining spans shall not be less than 200 feet in length; and, also, that there shall be a pivot draw constructed in said bridge, at an accessible and navigable point, with spans of not less than 100 feet in length on each side of the central or pivot pier of the draw.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The House Committee on Indian Affairs has reported a bill appropriating $25,319.50 to pay the Wyandotte tribe of Indians, including those who have become citizens, being the amount discounted on State stocks held in trust by the United States for said tribe.

FELL THROUGH.

Another administration movement fell through to-night. The adjourned meeting of the Andrew Johnson Club came to grief. A dozen sympathizers gathered at the appointed place, but the leaders did not appear. An hour afterwards the latter were seen in consultation nearly a mile away from the place of meeting. This is the second attempt to nationalize the club.

DYING WORDS OF A PATRIOT.

Col. Forney's *Chronicle*, in describing the last interview between Senator Foot and Secretary Stanton, says: When the latter paid him his customary visit he asked whether there was anything he could do to serve him. "Yes," said Mr. Foot, with characteristic emphasis, "there is one thing you can do for me, and that is to remain in the War Department to protect the interests of the people."

HOGAN ON PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S POSITION.

Congressman Hogan, of St. Louis, has been making a speech in Connecticut, and ten of the copperhead organs thus report him: Mr. Johnson well understands the position of affairs in this State, and his sympathies are strongly with the men who support him. One week ago to-night, in his own room, he said to me in so many words: "English maintains my principles and supports my policy, and he is my friend. General Hawley does not sustain my policy and he is not my friend." After he had sent his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill to Congress, I said to him, Mr. President, the Senate and the House are powerful. I am afraid they will crush you because of your resistance to their restoration measure. "Crush me," he said, "Why, the American people will sustain me against these men, and it is to them I look.

THE GERMAN LABORERS IN VIRGINIA.

The German and English laborers, who were employed in King George county, Virginia, all ran off the other night. They made no complaint, except that the country was lonesome.

FREED PEOPLE FOR FARM HANDS.

Gen. Howard received yesterday requisitions from Arkansas for a supply of sixty freed people, and from the northern portion of Louisiana for two hundred and fifty freed people for farm hands and servants.

THE 5-20 INTEREST.

The statement telegraphed north from here, on Wednesday, that Secretary McCulloch intends to anticipate the May interest on the 5-20 coupons early in April, is totally without foundation. Assistant Secretary Chandler is the authority for the denial.

THE 5-20 INTEREST.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—In the tour of inquiry to-day at the treasury department, it was ascertained that there was no authority for the recently published statement that the Secretary would pay the May interest on the 5-20 bonds early in April. There has been no such determination on the subject.

EXPLOSION.

Yesterday p. m. there was another explosion at the Washington arsenal. A shell burst while two of the laborers were engaged in unloading it. One of them may probably lose several of his fingers by amputation. The other sustained only a slight abrasion of the forehead by a fragment of the shell. Since the explosion at the same place several months ago, by which ten persons were killed, this work has been carried on in sheds widely separated, so that an explosion in one cannot communicate to the others on the ground. Very much of this kind of war material has been very recently brought to the arsenal.

COMMITTEES IN SESSION.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Post's* Washington special says several Congressional committees are in session to-day. The Ways and Means Committee will consider the Tax bill to-day and to-morrow. The Loan bill will be reported to the Senate early next week, but will not be considered until the Civil Rights bill is disposed of.

EXTENSION OF MAIL ROUTE.

WASHINGTON, March 30.—The United States and Brazil Steamship Company has a memorial before the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, asking for an extension of the route from Rio Janeiro to Montevideo and Buenos Ayres.

NEW LINE OF STEAMERS.

The new line of mail steamers between New York, Laguayra, Puerto and Cabello, touching at St. Thomas, will make the first trip from New York on the 5th of April. The company has a subsidy from the Venezuelan Government for carrying its mail, and has now made application to the Postoffice Department for a similar service.

POSTAL SERVICE.

The letting of contracts for postal service in the Northwestern States will, it is supposed, show a large reduction of rates.

SCHOOL SHIPS.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to fit up the steamers Saco and Marblehead as apprentice school ships by the 1st of May, one to go to Norfolk and the other to Annapolis.

PROGRESS OF THE CATTLE PLAGUE.

Despatches received by the State Department show the progress of the cattle plague in England and Scotland. It is officially known that the number of cattle attacked for the week ending March 2d, is 732.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE FALL OF RICHMOND.

The Government has received advices from Richmond that the negroes of that city and the surrounding country are contemplating the project of having some public celebration on the 3d of April next, the anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

The *Intelligencer* says Maj. Gen. Terry has advised and warned the colored people not to attempt so imprudent a demonstration, but it appears that the movers in the affair are still engaged in perfecting the arrangement. It is needless to say that any such demonstration will not be permitted by the Government, and measures have been taken to prevent any celebration of a public nature.

FROM SPRINGFIELD.

War Expenditures—Illinois Soldiers' College—Johnson Club—The Embezzlement Case, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

SPRINGFIELD, March 30.

Since our last report, the following statements of war expenditures have been received at the Adjutant General's office: Hancock county has expended for bounties and other expenses, $119,885; Clayton, Adams county, $11,944.35; and Copely, Knox county, $4,065.

A certificate of organization of the Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy, at Fulton, Whiteside county, was filed in the Secretary of State's office to-day. The corporators are seventeen in number.

Great efforts are being made by the Copperheads in this city to organize a Johnson Club. They meet at the Court House to-night for that purpose. They hope to draw off some from the Republican ranks, but they will fail.

D. B. McKay, charged with embezzling money and the larceny of goods from Bartlett & Bros., of Chicago, was held to bail to-day in $5,000. Michael Donohue, who was arrested for aiding McKay, was discharged.

FROM MADISON.

Legislative Proceedings—Political Nominations, etc.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 30.

In the Senate last evening the Committee on Railroads reported in favor of an indefinite postponement of the Assembly bill to establish a uniform tariff for freights and passengers in this State, and amendatory of certain railroad charters granted by the Legislature. The principal reason is that it is impossible to fix a tariff by legislation that will be just and equitable at all seasons. The Senate passed the bill to apportion the State into Senate and Assembly districts; the bill to allow contracts for rate of interest not exceeding ten per cent, by a vote of 17 to 13; to repeal the law of 1864, which required that all legal notices should be published in the English language.

The bill to appropriate to the widow of ex-Governor Barstow the sum of $5,000, in full payment of his expenses in the famous Bashford and Barstow contest for Governorship, before the Supreme Court, was taken up and occupied most of the session. A motion to recommend so as to amend the bill in such a manner as to secure the whole amount to Mrs. Barstow, against all conditions, was lost by the casting vote of the Lieutenant Governor. The facts of the contest were ably reviewed. The frauds and outrages perpetrated by Governor Barstow's friends were recalled by Senator Bentley, who showed that there was neither justice or equity in making the appropriation. The bill comes up again to-night.

The Senate to-day, by a vote of 18 to 13, concurred in the Assembly resolution submitting to the people the question of calling a Constitutional Convention. Bills passed to amend the charter of the Milwaukee & Fond du Lac railroad, and to incorporate the Appleton & New London Railroad Company.

In the Assembly last evening, the Democratic Minority Committee on Federal relations reported resolutions in favor of the Constitution, President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill; restoration of practical relations between all States and the Federal Government; admission of representatives in Congress from all States, and indorsing the action of Senator Doolittle in supporting and defending the President. Most of the session was spent on the bill to reorganize and enlarge the University of Wisconsin, and confer upon it the Agricultural College land grant. A substitute was offered providing for conferring the grant on the Ripon College. The subject was finally postponed to Wednesday.

To-day the Assembly indefinitely postponed Sen-

[illegible]

GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

Effect of Free Schools in Georgia—Another Andersonville Hellion on Trial—Various Georgia, South Carolina and Tennessee Items.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, March 30.

Atlanta, Ga., advices of the 28th say the free schools opened there for poor white children, by Ezzer B. Adams, agent of the American Union Commission of Pennsylvania and New Jersey, are crowded with pupils; three hundred were present to-day. Pupils have left private pay schools to such an extent as seriously to threaten the existence of the latter; in view of which fact, Mr. Adams has decided to admit no pupils from pay schools without urgent reasons.

The national bank of this city is now ready to do business in Bank Block, Alabama street.

James W. Duncan, an employe of the rebel Government, is on trial at Savannah, by military commission, for crimes and cruelties against Union soldiers at Andersonville. Lieut. Col. A. Darling is President of the commission; John H. Walvour, Judge Advocate; Messrs. O'Byrne and Payne, counsel for accused. The charges and specifications embrace murder, robbery and violation of the laws of war. A motion for postponement was overruled.

Chas. H. Russel, of First Wisconsin Cavalry, testified to seeing Duncan knock down a soldier who picked up crusts of bread fallen from wagons; jump on him and strike him after he was down. The soldier belonged to First East Tennessee cavalry, and three days after died. Another soldier, for similar offences, was knocked down with a club; another was brutally struck in the face with the fist. Witness told terrible tales of the food the prisoners were compelled to eat. A negro named Aaron Bailey has been arrested at Montgomery and examined for the murder of J. T. Sherman. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him.

The stern-wheel steamer Wm. Wallace was burned to the water's edge at Mobile on Monday.

It is proposed that the day of Lee's surrender should be set apart as a sacred festival throughout the South for decorating the graves of rebel soldiers with chaplets and flowers.

The jail in Crawford, Russell county, Alabama, was broken open on Wednesday night, and the prisoners all escaped. Among them were two white men, Evans and Collins, confined for killing the negro Caesar, in the employ of Mr. Ingrame.

The disturbance at Macon seems to have been of no importance. Young Boes was only slightly stabbed with a bayonet; probably not more than he deserved. If Col. Bogert will have several of the young men, who opened fired upon his soldiers with their pistols, severely flogged, it would, doubtless, have a good effect, as they have been quiet since the affair took place.

George Trenholm and several Episcopal clergymen, a committee appointed for the purpose by the Episcopal Convention, of South Carolina, recently visited the colored schools in Charleston, reporting themselves with what they saw. The affair is remarkable as being the first visit ever made to these schools by Southern whites. The committee have established similar schools throughout the State, and it is a gratifying fact that their design is approved and recommended by several influential representatives of the Southern press.

In cotton there was a slightly better feeling at Columbia to-day. Good middling 29c. At Montgomery the inquiry revived to some extent, and sales were made at 27@28c. At Mobile 29@30c were paid. At Augusta buyers paid for a good article 32@33½c.

NASHVILLE, March 30.—The election to fill vacancies occasioned by the withdrawal of the disorganizing members from the legislature, takes place to-morrow. The military will make no attempt to interfere or influence the election in any way, and will not endeavor to enforce the franchise law; but loyal citizens are determined to enforce it in the city, and some trouble may result. Five soldiers belonging to the 16th regulars, will be stationed near the polls in each voting precinct, to assist in keeping peace and order. If the franchise law is observed, Judge M. M. Brien will be elected. Otherwise Lewis, the bolters' nominee, will be returned by a large majority.

Policeman Vaughn died to-day from wounds received by the accidental discharge of a pistol some days ago.

One of the three Italians held for counterfeiting, was examined and discharged to-day. The other two will be examined to-morrow.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Sentence of a Murderer—After Waiting Three Years.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 30.

The Supreme Court at Columbus has affirmed the proceedings in the case of Thomas Mimms, a colored man, and sentenced the prisoner to be hanged on the 25th of May. Mimms has been confined in the county jail three years, or rather has had the privilege of the jail, filling the office of turnkey for that period, for the murder of Walters in a gambling house on Baker street.

Upon the receipt of the despatch this morning announcing the affirmation, by the Supreme Court, the prisoner was ordered to be immediately locked up. The announcement fell like a thunderbolt upon the condemned man. The unusual privilege so long granted that unfortunate creature had rendered him perfectly indifferent as to the enormity of his crime and caused him for some time past to demean himself as one in authority. He has been given ample time to prepare for the awful doom which awaits him.

General Palmer has not Resigned—House-Building Association—Fire.

CINCINNATI, March 30.—Major General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, in answer to inquiring telegrams, states that he has not resigned, and that he knew not how such a rumor could get afloat.

The Ohio House of Representatives yesterday passed the bill authorizing the incorporation of associations of persons to provide themselves with houses.

A despatch from Atlanta, Ga., says information has been received at Tallahassee of the existence of cholera at Key West. The troops stationed there are to be removed to Tampa in consequence.

It is pretty well settled that the new Merchants' Exchange will be built on the site of the late Opera House.

The *Volksblatt*, the German radical paper in this city, sustains the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill. It says that Congress has opened questions not contemplated in the Baltimore platform, and calls for a National Union Convention as soon as possible, so that the people may be heard from.

F. Wells' carriage factory, No. 56 Bank street, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about $5,000. Insured.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

For Southern Aid—Movements of the Conservatives—Verdant Illinois Farmers—Arrest of a Swindler.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 30.

Southern Fairs are announced to be held at several points in the interior during the next three months, to raise money for the widows and orphans of rebel soldiers. A big concert is to come off in this city shortly for the same object. Subscriptions are also being solicited here to help the rebel fair at Baltimore soon to be held.

The Conservatives are holding nightly meetings in support of the President's party in the petty local election about to be held.

Verdant Illinois farmers should stay at home. Yesterday J. R. Noel, from Perry, Illinois, made the acquaintance of a nice young man at the Everett House, and while taking a walk was persuaded to cash a check for the new found friend for $300. The check proved bogus, of course.

A man named Rufus DeBarr was arrested by the County Marshal, this morning, at a house on Washington avenue, who was indicted at the present term of the Criminal Court for grand larceny, the amount involved being $50,000. DeBarr was too unwell to be taken to jail, and was allowed to keep his room. The prisoner, it appears, represented to a Mr. Seher, the owner of 2,500 shares of mining stock in Montana Territory, that he was largely interested in a business house on Main street, St. Louis, and on the strength of these representations Seher and he formed a partnership for the manufacture of cigars, tobacco and balloons. The deeds were made out and deposited in third hands, but DeBarr got hold of them without having furnished his share of the money. The deeds represented property valued at $50,000. It is reported that DeBarr obtained his interest in the Main street house by executing a deed of trust on property at Duval's Bluff, which was worthless, and the parties were glad to get rid of him by paying him a $200 bonus.

FROM DES MOINES.

Legislative Proceedings.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, March 30.

The House passed bills to constitute the Mayor and Common Council of a city a Board of Health; bill to locate the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at Council Bluffs; bill to authorize railroad companies to issue preferred stock; to provide for the publication of delinquent tax lists; appropriation bill for the Insane Asylum; and the proposition for the Constitutional Amendment on suffrage was passed. The bill to increase Collectors' fees was lost. The Senate had the Swamp Land Fund Investigating Committee report under consideration. A motion to substitute the minority for the majority report was sustained by Mr. Richards, of Dubuque, and opposed by Messrs. Stiles, of Wapello, and Cutts, of Poweshiek. Pending the question, the Senate adjourned.

FROM MEMPHIS.

Marine—Markets—Dr. Carr, River Reporter.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 30.

The weather is cloudy and cold. The river is falling. Business dull.

Down—Belle, St. Louis, Julia.

Up—Clifton, Southerner, Sallie List, Albert Pierce, Longworth.

Cotton 32c; corn 88c; oats dull at 55c; hay $25; bran scarce; pork $28; sugar cured hams 23c; clear sides 18c.

Dr. Carr, river reporter of the *Bulletin*, left on the Southwestern for St. Louis, where he will lecture before the Engineers' Association on the causes of the recent steamboat explosions. His theory is that lightning is the cause.

Perils of Navigation.

MILWAUKEE, March 30.—A despatch from Sheboygan says the steamer Sea Bird, which left here for Manitowoc day before yesterday, lies fast in the ice about one mile from Sheboygan pier. Quite a number of the passengers have come ashore on the ice. Two of them broke in, but succeeded in saving themselves. Quite a number of them [illegible] Wind from the northwest, and bay full of ice. The prospects are that the Sea Bird will have to lay there until the wind changes.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

A Raid by the Paraguayans—Damage to the Argentines—The Situation on the Parana River—The Prospects, &c.

NEW YORK, March 30.—By the steamship North America from Rio Janeiro March 8, the *Herald's* correspondent sends important news from the theatre of war on the Parana river.

On the 31st of January, a Paraguayan force, 2,000 strong, crossed to the southern bank of the Parana at Paso de la Patria, and attacked the Argentine troops forming the vanguard of the allied armies. After a severe fight the Paraguayans recrossed the river in good order to their headquarters. The loss of the Argentines is estimated at 900 killed; that of the Paraguayans is not stated. A large quantity of timber, accumulated by the Argentines for the purpose of making rafts on which to cross troops and material in the long projected grand advance of the allies, was captured by the Paraguayans and thrown into the river.

Deserters from the Paraguayan army report that General Robles, together with sixty other officers, had been shot by order of Dictator Lopez, in the presence of the entire army drawn up in a hollow square.

The Brazilian fleet remained at Corrientes, awaiting the arrival of Admiral Tamandare, when active naval operations were to be commenced by the combined fleets; but from the skilful obstruction of the Paraguay below Humaita it will be doubtful whether a successful attack by water could be made. From all appearances, the defensive preparations made by Lopez would effectually prevent any direct advance of the allies upon Humaita, their only chance of capturing that place lying in a rapid flank movement, either by crossing the Parana at Itapua, to which point General Porto Alegre was marching with 14,000 men, or by the left bank of the Paraguay, through the Gran Chaco.

At Rio the carnival season had passed off with great gayety.

The question of abolishing slavery in Brazil was to be brought before the adjourned session of the Imperial assembly.

Rio Janeiro advices state that among the United States war vessels recently arrived at that place are the Samokin and Nipsic.

FROM NEW YORK.

An Illinois Merchant Choked to Death—Naval—A Meeting—The Fire in Duncan, Sherman & Co.'s Bank—From South America—Piratical Capture in China Sea—Mr. Lord's Bonds—Fenian Robbery, &c.

NEW YORK, March 30.—Thaddeus Scott, a country merchant, was choked to death this p. m., at Taylor's saloon, while eating a beef steak. He was from Naperville, Illinois, and came here to buy goods. It is understood he arrived to-day.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The United States gunboats De Soto and Don, recently left this port for the West Indies, where it is supposed they will form a part of the squadron destined for the Eastern coast. The alleged reason for this change is that the flying squadron for the protection of our fishing interests, is required for immediate service, while, as we have six vessels cruising among the West Indies already, the reinforcement for that squadron can be delayed for a time.

The mutiny aboard the ship Constitution, bound for Liverpool, in the harbor yesterday, was suppressed by an armed force from the revenue cutter Crawford. The vessel remained under the guns of the cutter all night and sailed this morning with the crew obedient.

Theodore Yates has been sentenced to twenty years in State Prison, for the murder of Policeman Carvan, of Brooklyn.

The banking house of Duncan, Sherman & Co., on Williams street was on fire this morning. The building was but little injured, but considerable damage was done to books, papers and furniture.

LATER.—The fire at Duncan, Sherman & Co's., originated in the heating apparatus. The building was fire proof, and is undamaged. No books or valuable papers were lost.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—No further news has been received from the River Plata. The defeat of the Argentine vanguard at Passo de La Patria by 3,000 Paraguayans, who crossed over the Parana and then retired, is confirmed. The loss on each side was about 600. All is quiet in Rio and the provinces. A modification of the ministry is rumored.

Exchange, 25d. Coffee firm for good qualities. Flour, $25.50 per bbl.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The bone boiling nuisances of Brooklyn are to be removed by the Sanitary Commissioner.

The *Post* states that the American schooner Alma was attacked and captured in the China Sea by three piratical junks. The captain, mate and part of the crew saved themselves by taking to the boats, after gallantly defending the vessel as long as possible.

One hundred and fifteen thousand dollars of the missing bonds stolen from Mr. Lord have been recovered, and the remainder are expected to be obtained.

A witness in the steamer Meteor case to-day, stated that there were five boxes of Parrott shot on board, and the Captain stated that some Parrott guns had been sent to the Pierpont street stores. The case was adjourned till Monday.

The steamer Helvetia landed 1,020 emigrants from Liverpool at this port to-day. Business is nearly suspended by the observance of Good Friday.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The New York *Tribune's* Austin, Texas, special writes that Gov. Hamilton has received the resignation of a number of sheriffs whom he appointed, all of them testifying that the people resist their authority, and, having no force at their command, they are powerless.

The *Herald's* Constantinople correspondent states that the cholera conference, created on the suggestion of the French Emperor, is in session there, and are adopting stringent measures to prevent the return of the cholera at that place this summer.

The *Herald* publishes a rumor this morning of a robbery at the Fenian Headquarters, in Union Square, of $20,000. Such a rumor was on the street yesterday, but it is not known whether it is founded on fact.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The following letter was received from Thad. Stevens by Mr. Scovel, of the New Jersey Senate, during his speech:

WASHINGTON, March 29, 1866.

Hon. James M. Scovel:

Dear Sir—By all means hurry up your election; give us no conservative; a radical like yourself or nothing. A Copperhead is better than a twaddler.

(Signed) THADDEUS STEVENS.

The prominent candidates for the position are John P. Stockton, Democrat, A. G. Cattell, Republican, and probably Scovel himself.

A fire at midnight destroyed building 44 and 46 Vesey street, extending through to Barclay street, occupied as a crockery warehouse and cigar manufactory. The building was only a short distance from the Astor House but no damage was done to the latter.

To-day being Good Friday, all the Courts, excepting the United States Circuit Court, where the Meteor case is continued, will be closed.

The usual preparations have been made in the Catholic and Episcopal churches for a commemoration of the day.

The gold room and stock board will be closed to-day.

A morning paper says that James Stephens, Head Centre of the Fenian Brotherhood, has certainly escaped from Ireland. It was disputed at first, but is now conceded.

Money—Gold—Exchange—The Loan Bill—The Failure of Culver, Penn & Co., &c.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Commercial* says money is without change. The transactions being five per cent. on call and 6½@7½ on prime paper.

The dealings in Government securities are merely nominal. The following are the quotations: 81 coupons 105¾; 5-20 coupons 102¾; 10-40 coupons 93½; 7-30s 101¾@101⅞. Gold is quiet but firm at about the average price of yesterday. The price opened at 127⅝ and advanced to 127¾@128. Exchange is very dull, the partial suspension of business having checked transactions.

Sterling is still lower; prime bankers' 60 days sterling is quoted at 106⅞@107. The bulk of transactions being at 106¾@106⅞.

The *Evening Post* says the Loan Bill, it is believed, will be reported by the Finance Committee of the Senate next week, but the measure is attracting little attention except from the rumor that the publicity clause will be extended so as to require all Government transactions in gold and bonds to be published beforehand by due notice.

Culver, Penn & Co.'s failure is attracting less attention, as it is stated all the debts owing here are amply protected by collateral securities of the National Banks, which are involved. The notes will of course be paid by the Treasury at Washington should the banks be wound up.

NEW YORK, March 30.—The *Post* says the following were the principal transactions on the streets to-day: $300,000 American gold at 127⅝; $70,000 American gold at 127⅞; for Tuesday $20,000 American gold sold at 128, b. 3; 1,000 Erie sold at 78¼; 300 Michigan Southern sold at 83¾; 100 Northwestern pfd, 38c s 10; 300 Rock Island, at 112¾@112⅞; 100 Fort Wayne at 98⅞.

AN U. S. BONDED WAREHOUSE ROBBED.

Nearly Five Thousand Dollars' Worth of Goods Stolen—The Burglars Escape with their Plunder.

[From the New York Herald, 28th.]

Sometime between Saturday night and Monday morning last, the extensive United States bonded warehouse of John B. Hobby, situated at No. 116 Washington street, corner of Carlisle street, was entered by burglars and robbed of goods amounting in value to nearly $5,000. The burglary was not discovered until the place was opened for business on Monday morning. Captain Helme, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was notified, and repairing to the store proceeded to investigate the affair. It appeared that the burglars passed through the tenement in Carlisle street adjoining the bonded warehouse, and from the second story window gained the roof of a building on West street, immediately in the rear of the warehouse, which slopes down toward the area-way in the rear. They must have lowered themselves into the area-way, and with a "jimmy" pried open one of the rear basement windows. This gave them free access to the store, and they then ascended to the second floor of the building, and by means of the "jimmy" forced open several cases of goods belonging to Christ, Jay & Co., importers, of No. 48 Park place, from which they stole between fifty and sixty pieces of hatters' silk goods, valued at nearly $5,000. They also broke open several cases of valuable silk goods, but strange to say not a single piece of the goods in these cases was stolen. The burglars opened the packages of the goods which they determined to carry off, stripped off the covers, which were strewn about the floor, and packing the goods in bags, left the place with the plunder the same way as they had entered it. It is supposed that the goods were taken down to the pier at the foot of Carlisle street and placed on board a boat, and thus carried out of the city. Captain Helme is endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of the robbery. Some three months ago the same bonded warehouse was entered by burglars and robbed of a large quantity of silk goods, the greater portion of which was subsequently recovered by Captain Helme, but the burglars made their escape. It is stated that the warehouse is not as secure against burglars as it might be.

Attempt to Burn the Office of the "Reconstructionist."

[From the Washington Chronicle, 27th.]

On Saturday night last, about 11 o'clock, an attempt was made by some scoundrel to set fire to the office of the *Reconstructionist*, which is situated on Tenth street, between N and O. At the hour named a colored girl in the employ of Mrs. Swisshelm, chanced to open the door of the press-room, and discovered a flame which appeared to have just burst forth. She had the presence of mind to run immediately and get a couple of buckets of water, which fortunately were at hand, and succeeded in extinguishing the fire before it had made any progress. One of the windows was found half open, and it is supposed that the incendiary made his exit through it at the moment when the door was opened. On examination it was found that a quantity of paper saturated with kerosene oil had been placed in readiness for firing, and there was also a considerable quantity of this inflammable liquid poured upon the floor in different places. Had the scoundrel who made this fiendish attempt had time to complete his preparations, the building must have been destroyed, and, as the upper portion of it was occupied by Mrs. Swisshelm and several ladies, employes at the office, and others, whose chance for escape would have been very slight, had the fire got fully started, the crime of murder would in that case almost certainly have been added to the crime of arson.

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent, 63 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

GREAT AMERICAN PRIZE CONCERT

CARD TO TICKET HOLDERS.

Much unjust and ungenerous comment having recently appeared in some of our city papers in reference to the drawing of the Great American Prize Concert, commenced at Smith & Nixon's Hall, on Wednesday [illegible], I deem a word of explanation due, not only to ticket holders, but to myself. In regard to the drawing, it will be seen by the card of the Committee, hereunto subjoined, that the work cannot be completed [illegible] for several days to come. I [illegible] honestly and honorably by everybody [illegible] pledge my honor that every prize drawn shall be faithfully delivered, as soon as it is in my power to do so. The highest prize, of $25,000 in greenbacks, was drawn by Mr. Kewan, of Morris, Illinois, is ascertained, beyond doubt, and is ready for him as soon as he calls for it, and properly identifies himself. The second of $5,000 was drawn by a Mrs. Thos. Adlad, of No. 279 West Madison street, Chicago, and has been delivered to her. The third, the house and lot, was drawn by Andrew Anderson, Chicago, Ill., who has also been notified, and will doubtless soon appear to claim the same. The Pianos, as soon as the drawing is completed, will be delivered, and can now be seen at H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street. So of the Sewing Machines, which are at Wheeler & Wilson's, 106 Lake st. The Albums, being a very large number, cannot be had, advantageously, if at all, in this city, and must be purchased in New York. So, probably, of most, if not all, of the Watches, which will require some little time to obtain. Of the small cash prizes, of which there are 10,400, I would say that they will be paid on presentation, as soon as I get the official report of the Committee so as to determine who are entitled to them. I intend that everything connected with this business shall be conducted entirely "on the square," and that no Ticket holder shall have any reason to complain of injustice on my part. Thus far I have the satisfaction of knowing that no just or reasonable man has any ground for complaint, and for the carpings or innuendoes of others I feel an utter contempt. All of the prizes will be delivered as early as a correct and systematic plan of delivery will admit, after the return of the Committee has been made. Do not lose sight of the fact that there are 20,000 prizes; and that some time must be consumed in making a careful and correct drawing and delivery. Respectfully,

GEO. C. LEMON & CO.

Chicago, March 30, 1866.

To Ticket-Holders in Great American Prize Concert.

The Committee appointed by the ticket holders in the Great American Prize Concert, held at Smith & Nixon's Hall, Chicago, March 28th, 1866, are still pursuing their labors. The work of drawing and recording the numbers is a tedious one, requiring great care and attention, and cannot be entirely completed before Thursday evening of next week. After the drawing shall have been completed, we shall revise our work carefully, and transfer the successful numbers to Messrs. Lemon & Co.'s delivery book. This will occupy four or five days more. Until this work is done, Messrs. Lemon & Co. cannot deliver any prizes, except the three highest, as promised by Mr. Lemon at the Concert. Having been appointed ticket holders to represent them, we are determined to see that this drawing shall be carried out faithfully. Respectfully,

S. S. HITCHCOCK, Chairman,
T. E. ARMSTRONG,
H. B. HARRISON, Buffalo, N. Y.
J. S. CAMPBELL.
March 30, 1866. Committee.
a672

$100,000 in Gold Given Away!!!

HUMANITY GOLD GIFT ENTERPRISE!

1st Prize	$25,000 in GOLD.
2d Prize	$15,000 in GOLD.
3d Prize	$10,000 in GOLD.
4th Prize	$5,000 in GOLD.

$44,000 IN GOLD, in 8,800 Prizes, of $5 each.

A splendid farm in ONE PRIZE, worth $15,000, also other valuable property described in the bills—also the following prizes with others:

500 paid subscriptions for Chicago	"Tribune."
500 " " "	"Times."
500 " " "	"Republican."
500 " " "	"Journal."
500 " " "	"Post."
1,000 paid subscriptions for Chicago	"Prairie Farmer."

The object of this enterprise being the erection in the heart of Chicago, of a model place of resort for the young, affording free reading and every appliance of comfort for all. This plan, long contemplated by its projector, must and shall be carried out to the letter. The concurrence of every well wisher of humanity is solicited. For further information, address GALUTIA B. SMITH, M. D., Box 595, Chicago. Responsible agents wanted throughout the Northwest.
a670

The Galaxy,
AN ILLUSTRATED MAGAZINE,
PUBLISHED FORTNIGHTLY.
PRICE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS PER COPY.

On the 15th of April, 1866, will be issued the first number of THE GALAXY, an Illustrated Magazine, to be published fortnightly. Price 25 cents per copy. THE GALAXY will contain the best stories by the most distinguished novelists, light essays and Sketches, Choice Poetry, and a careful and readable review of topics discussed by the leading periodicals of the world. Its illustrations will be from designs by the best artists, and will be printed in the finest style on tinted paper. Typographically, THE GALAXY will be the most Elegant Magazine in America. It will be attached to a cover of novel and brilliant design, and will be printed on new type expressly cast for the purpose, and on fine calendered paper. It is the purpose of the Publishers to present to the public in the volumes of THE GALAXY an elegant library of choice fiction, which the low price of the Periodical will place within the reach of every reader. All orders should be addressed to

THE AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
Publisher's Agents.

Seven Thirties,
Five Twenties,
Compounds,
AND ALL ISSUES OF
Government Securities.
—ALSO—
LAND WARRANTS
AND
College Scrip
Bought and Sold by
SCRIPPS, PRESTON & KEAN,
BANKERS,
47 Clark Street, Chicago.
a607

FOR HEAD DRESS
THAT IS
Knobby — Neat, Stylish!
AND WITHAL
APPROPRIATE,
Go to BREWSTER, Hatter,
Sherman House.
a664

Money to Loan

On Real Estate Mortgages in the city, at Current rates, from one to five years, in sums of not less than $2,000. Apply at No. 14 Larmon Block, of S. H. HAVEN.

EVANSTON.

A desirable Residence for sale in Evanston. Inquire of S. A. KEAN, 47 Clark street, Chicago.

GOLD PEN MANUFACTORY.

No. 45 Clark street, up stairs, between Lake and Randolph sts. A good assortment of Fine Gold Pens always on hand for the retail trade. Gold Pens made to suit any hand and warranted. Gold Pens repointed. WALTER TRELEAVEN.

Choice Seed Wheat.

To ensure a good crop, send in your orders for some very choice Canada Club Wheat to HAZLETT, BILLET & CO., No. 1 Pomeroy's Building.

LUMBERMEN!

A first-class business man with sixteen years' experience as salesman, book-keeper and overseer in the Lumber Trade, and is thoroughly acquainted with the Door, Sash and Blind Manufacturing, would like to engage with [illegible] Address "W." care of P. O. Box 2178.

THE STORY OF
KENNETT,
BAYARD TAYLOR'S New Book, just received by McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn st.

NEW PLAY JUST PUBLISHED
"TEN NIGHTS IN A BAR-ROOM."
For sale by McNALLY & CO., 81 Dearborn st.

MASONIC.—There will be a Special Convocation of WASHINGTON CHAPTER No. 43, R. A. M., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Work on R. A. Degree. [illegible]

I. O. O. F.—Removal.—The members and friends of Chicago Lodge, No. 2, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified that on and after April 2d this Lodge will meet in Union Hall, 46 and 48 South Clark street. Regular meetings every Monday evening. [illegible]

New Advertisements.

"SINGER'S"
CELEBRATED
Family Sewing Machines.

The superiority of the Singer Machine as a Family Sewing Machine consists in its combination of Simplicity, Strength, Durability, ease of management, and capacity for doing all kinds of sewing with all kinds of thread.

SINGER'S
BUTTON-HOLE SEWING MACHINE.
THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.

This Machine is now in successful operation in all the workshops of the leading manufacturers of the United States and Europe, and is destined, at no distant day, to be as universally used in all branches of industry as the Singer "Family" and "Manufacturing" Sewing Machines now are.

LOCAL AGENTS WANTED.

The Singer Manuf'g Co.
50 South Clark Street.

PAPER MILLS
FOR SALE.
THE ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.
WISH TO DISPOSE OF THEIR
THREE PAPER MILLS
SITUATE ON ROCK RIVER,
AT BELOIT, WIS.

They are all in first-rate running order and turn out more paper than is made by any other company in the West. Will be sold for less than it would cost to build them. Parties desiring a

First-Class Investment,

would do well to buy them. Address us at CHICAGO, or BELOIT, Wis.

ROCK RIVER PAPER CO.
a609

MORRELL'S
ELECTRO MAGNETIC FLUID
THE GREAT
CHEMICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

Electro-Magnetism in a Liquid! For Relieving Pain it has no Equal.

A CERTAIN, SAFE AND SPEEDY CURE for the following Terrible Scourges of the Human Race: Rheumatism, Stiff Limbs, Neuralgia, Palsy, Bronchitis, Scalds and Burns, Spasms, Cramps, Swelled Joints, Fits, Sore Eyes, Scrofula, Goitre, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Female Weak Back, Spinal Affections, Prolapsus, and other Female diseases.

TO BE USED ONLY AS A BATHING LOTION.

Prepared by the Morrell Electro-Magnetic Fluid Company,
Office and Depot:
166 Randolph-st.,
CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

WM. D. HARRIS & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS,
87 South Water-st, Chicago.
a651

SUPERIOR
XXXX WINTER FLOUR
$11.50 per bbl.

Delivered and warranted. MICHIGAN MILLS,
843 State street, near 16th street.
N. HAWKINS, Proprietor.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Use it early and you gain money while you sleep, for you save by destroying swarms yet unborn. C. C. is sold by all druggists. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

Household Blessings.
STEWART'S
Cooking Stoves,
Knives, Forks, Tea Trays, Tin Ware,
Japanned Ware, Britannia Ware, Wood and Willow Ware, Bathing Tubs,
Water Coolers and Filters.
For sale wholesale and retail by
J. DALTON & CO.,
72 Lake street.

NEW BOARDING
AND
Sale Stables.

The undersigned, having leased the premises, 78 & 80 STATE STREET, as a Boarding and Sale Stable, [illegible] will open the premises to the best of order April 1st, and [illegible] C. M. CHADWICK.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
MONEY FOR DAMAGES FOR STRAIGHTENING EIGHTEENTH STREET, READY FOR PAYMENT.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS, Chicago, March 31, 1866.

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Public Works, that the money is in the hands of the City Treasurer, ready to be paid over to the owner or owners entitled to the damages awarded for the straightening of Eighteenth street from the South Branch of the Chicago River to Lumber street, and that after ten days from the date thereof, the city of Chicago will enter upon and appropriate the property condemned for the purpose of straightening said street.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

THE FINEST
GUN POWDER TEAS
For $2.10 per lb. at
BILLINGS & CO'S Tea Store,
171 Dearborn street.

STEAM AND GAS
PIPE.
200,000 ft. of Iron and Galvanized Pipe
Assorted, ⅛ to 8 inches.
MORRIS, TASKER & CO'S,
Philadelphia, make.
In store and for sale by
J. T. RYERSON, Sole Agent,
220 & 222 South Water street.

N. B.—Further supply arriving all the time. Orders executed promptly and at low figures.

WE CAN SHIP
Amber Milwaukee Wheat in Bulk,

Without transfer at Chicago to all points on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, [illegible] and Lake Shore Railroad. Orders solicited from Millers, which have prompt attention. Address [illegible]

THE ANNUAL RENTING OF
PEWS IN TRINITY CHURCH

Will take place on the evening of EASTER MONDAY April 2d, at 7 o'clock.

There are several desirable pews for sale, which can be purchased on application to Mr. JOHN WRIGHT, 83 Clark street, prior to the renting.

BILLINGS & CO.
Have just received from Bond some of those fine Eng. Breakfast
Congou and Orange Peko Teas,
The finest in the city.
AMERICAN TEA HOUSE,
171 Dearborn-st., cor. of Monroe.

DUFFIELD'S
"Celebrated Hams,"
Now ready and for sale to the Trade. Orders received at [illegible]

New Advertisements.

READ AND RUN
TO
Cooper & Sherman's
FOR
Wove Corsets, at $16 per doz.
Skirt Braids, at 85c per doz.
Misses' Hoop Skirts, at 37 1-2 per doz. Springs.
Suspenders, at 10 per cent. below List.
OTHER GOODS IN PROPORTION.

The above Goods are being offered at these figures, for One Week Only for Cash.

COOPER & SHERMAN,
Wholesale Dealers in Notions, &c.
72 Lake Street, 72
CHICAGO.

NEW STOCK
OF
BOYS'
CLOTHING!
AT
DeGRAFF'S,
Corner State and Randolph Sts.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK ever shown in this city, comprising all the LATEST AND MOST POPULAR STYLES of Dress for Boys, from three years upwards. The rapid growth of my business, and the public demand upon me for a still more extensive Department for Boys, has induced me to have manufactured during the late Panic in New York, a stock which, in point of variety and greatness, is scarcely equalled by all others in this city combined. The advantages thus gained are not less than from 10 to 25 per cent over that of other dealers, which I promise to give my customers the full benefit of.

L. DeGRAFF,
Cor. State & Randolph Sts.

NEW SKIRT
FOR 1866.
A new and great invention in Hoop Skirts.
J. W. BRADLEY'S NEW PATENT
DUPLEX ELLIPTIC
(Or Double) Spring Skirt.
WESTS, BRADLEY & CARY,
Sole owners of Patent, and exclusive manufacturers,
97 Chambers Street, New York.

This invention consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously braided tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible, elastic and durable spring ever used. [illegible]

☞ Inquire for the Duplex Elliptic Spring Skirts.

Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Skirts,

Combining elegance, lightness, comfort and economy [illegible] For sale by [illegible] 110, 112, 114 & 116 Lake st., Chicago.

THE ONLY PLACE TO BUY
PURE GROUND SPICES
IS AT
The American Tea House,
171 Dearborn st., opposite Post Office.
BILLINGS & CO.

BOARD OF TRADE
ELECTION.

The Annual Election for a President, two Vice Presidents, five Directors, ten members of the Committee of Arbitration, and five members for the Committee of Appeals, will be held on

Monday, April 2d, 1866,

At the Rooms of the Board of Trade. The Polls will be open from 10 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m. The Annual meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Board,

JNO. F. BEATY, Secretary.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,
Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of
Barrett's Felt and Composition
Roofing Material
AND THE
Garden City Roofing Paint.
Also Dealers in
Boat Pitch and Coal Tar.
Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, 83 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

We have had fifteen years' experience in the Roofing business in Chicago, [illegible]

Hibbard & Spencer
IMPORTERS OF
HARDWARE & TIN PLATE,
62 LAKE STREET
Corner of State Street,
CHICAGO, ILL.
WM. G. HIBBARD. F. F. SPENCER.

FRANK STURGES & CO.,
Importers and Jobbers of
TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC
COPPER AND METALS.
Manufacturers of
STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE.
Agents for Howe's Scales.
199 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET,
Chicago, Illinois.

COUGHS, COLDS & CONSUMPTION.

For all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Throat, use the old and favorite
New England Remedy,
Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,
Which has stood the test of all time. Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston. Sole Depository for the Northwest with SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Chicago.

E. B. KIMBALL. W. C. KIMBALL.
E. B. KIMBALL & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
No. 30 Poydras street, NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Advertisements.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
Insurance Agents,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Life, Fire Hull and Cargo,
Accidental, River and Canal Risks Taken, and all Losses Adjusted and Paid at this Office Promptly.

STATEMENT OF THE
LAMAR FIRE INS. CO.
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK,
JANUARY 1, 1866.

Capital all paid up in Cash......$300,000.00
Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, '66.. 407,266.63
ASSETS.
[illegible]
Estimated Liabilities......$12,450.00

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Ag'ts,
86 LaSalle street,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

STATEMENT OF THE
American Exchange Fire Ins. Co.,
OF NEW YORK CITY,
January 1, 1866.

Capital all paid up in Cash......$200,000.00
Capital and Surplus Jan. 1, '66.. 239,898.94
ASSETS.
[illegible]

R. H. JORDAN & CO., Ag'ts,
86 LaSalle street,
OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE.

STATEMENT OF THE
Berkshire Life Ins. Co.,
OF PITTSFIELD, MASS.
January 1, 1866.

Capital Stock paid up, but in course of redemption......$ 58,000.00
ASSETS.
[illegible]
Total Assets......$599,761.99
LIABILITIES......NONE.

ALL POLICIES NON-FORFEITABLE.

R. H. JORDAN & CO.,
AGENTS,
86 LaSalle St.,
Opposite the Court House.

We also represent the following Companies

Columbia Fire Ins. Co. of New York, Assets $541,541.26.

Buckeye Mutual Ins. Co., Cleveland, Assets $251,822.07.

Provident Life Ins. and Investment Company, of Chicago, (Accidental) Capital $1,000,000.

A Good Mixed Tea
For $1.00 per lb.
AT
BILLINGS & CO'S.

NORTH SIDE
BILLIARD HALL.

Our NEW Billiard Hall, 214 and 216 Indiana st., near North Clark, having been thoroughly refitted, carpeted, painted, and refurnished with SIX NEW BILLIARD TABLES of Brunswick's make, will be opened on Saturday evening, March 31, to the public, whose patronage we respectfully solicit.

KLARK & FRIEDRICH,
214 and 216 Indiana street.

OLD TIME PRICES.
A good Young Hyson Tea
For $1.25 per lb.
AT
BILLINGS & CO'S, 171 Dearborn.

TO INVENTORS.
COBURN & MARRS,
Patent Lawyers & Solicitors,
No. 11 Larmon Block, corner of Clark and Washington sts., Chicago.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1860.)

Procure Patents in this and foreign countries; and Practice in the Courts in Patent cases. The Inventors' Hand Book sent gratis on application.

LAMB & QUINLIN
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
ST. LOUIS, MO.

LAMB, QUINLIN & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

J. W. POTTLE & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
CHICAGO, ILL.

We are prepared to make advances on shipments to either of the above houses.

J. W. POTTLE & CO.

OLD STYLE
VULCANIZED RUBBER
BELTING,
Made with COTTON DUCK,
Just received and for sale by
JNO. B. IDSON & CO.,
111 Randolph street.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,
Nos. 45 & 47 Lake St.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
SADDLERY, HARDWARE,
Horse Collars, Fly Nets,
LEATHER,
CARRIAGE GOODS,
Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Have the Largest and Best Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.—The firm of HANCHETT, ANGLE & COOK is this day dissolved [illegible]

A. J. HANCHETT,
L. M. ANGLE,
GEO. D. COOK.

REMOVAL.
HANCHETT & ANGLE

Will remove to No. 8 Market street, April 1st, where they will continue the GENERAL PRODUCE COMMISSION BUSINESS. ☞ Orders and consignments solicited.

HANCHETT & ANGLE.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!
FLOWERS!

Hand and Table Bouquets, Baskets of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, and other designs for floral decorations furnished to order in the most artistic style at reasonable prices. Advantages to customers.

ALBERT R. HO[illegible],
194 Lake street.

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES
PRIZE CONCERT
To be given at
Crosby's Opera House,
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,
MAY 28th, 1866.
125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES
Valued at [illegible], will be presented to Ticket Holders, including
$100,000 IN GREENBACKS
NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 300,000.
Price, $1.00 Each.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one Concert or every four drawing a prize.

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Chicago Tribune.

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☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

SHOULD THE PRESIDENT BE IMPEACHED?

We have a full sense of the deep responsibility that attaches to the public journal or official that would discuss the above question in any but a [illegible] thoroughly and fearlessly. But it [illegible] and underlying question in reflecting [illegible] of the hour we must soon be the great [illegible]

The Constitution, Art. II, [illegible], declares that "the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States, shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery and other high crimes and misdemeanors." Treason against the United States is defined as consisting in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. Andrew Johnson has not yet levied war on the United States, though his leading organs, the *Constitutional Union*, *National Intelligencer*, *New York World*, *Herald* and *News*, Chicago *Times*, have all urged him to do so by a Cromwellian attempt to disperse Congress.

But has he not adhered to the enemies of the United States, giving them aid and comfort, and this not only morally but legally?

This question divides itself into two others, viz: *First.* Whether the United States has at present any "enemies" or whether the late rebels still occupy toward the Government [illegible] which they unquestionably [illegible]. Secondly. Whether, if so, the President has adhered to them in their capacity as enemies of the country, doing that which tended to give them aid and comfort and maintain their enmity.

The mere surrender of the Confederate armies does not of itself make peace. Otherwise, our Government should have issued a proclamation of peace immediately on the surrender of Johnston, Taylor and Kirby Smith. But every war does something more than subdue armed forces. It settles disputed questions and determines the rights of the parties. And until these settlements are embodied into law, there is not yet a state of peace, though all hostilities have ceased. Where the war is between two belligerents, both of whom continue to exist after the war is ended, the laws into which the questions settled by the war are embodied, are called treaties. But where, as in our own case of civil war or rebellion, the contest was between the United States and a portion of its citizens, there can be no treaty, because the organization known as the "Confederate States of America" has ceased to exist, and there is no organized hostile government left with which to make a treaty. Whatever questions have been settled by the war, therefore, must be embodied into the "laws of the United States," and for greater permanency and security should be embodied into the Constitution of the United States wherever the Government of the United States shall so desire. Until this is done, peace is not established, but there is a mere cessation of hostilities. The legal status of the country is still that of war. The legal status of the late rebels is still that of enemies—subdued enemies—but not citizens, in any other sense than they were throughout the rebellion. The Administration, in all its departments, has publicly and officially recognized the fact that, though hostilities are suspended, the state of the country is still a state of war. The President has recognized the "state of war" as still existing by maintaining martial law and a suspension of the *habeas corpus* throughout the Southern States. As he cannot by the Constitution suspend the *habeas corpus* except when in cases of rebellion and invasion the public safety may require it, his continuance of the martial law and the suspension of the *habeas corpus* is an official recognition of the fact that a state of rebellion and therefore of war exists.

He still maintains in the service about 150,000 troops, all of whom enlisted only for the war, and who, if the state of war had ended, would have the right to disperse without orders and go home. He informs General Howard relative to the present act establishing the Freedmen's Bureau, which by its terms was to continue one year after the war, that said year has not yet commenced to run, and that the war has not yet ended and will not until the "issuance of a proclamation of peace." Soldiers are quartered on Southern property without the consent of its owners, an act which the Constitution forbids to be done in time of peace. The President exercises his military powers as Commander in Chief of the Army in appointing and removing State and city officers, over whose *status* in time of peace he would have no power. He dictates to Southern Conventions and Legislatures what laws they shall and shall not pass, and if they pass laws not acceptable to him he, through his generals, forbids all courts to execute them—acts which in a state of peace would be intolerable usurpations. Nay if it be true that the country is not now in a state of war, then the President is plainly liable to be impeached for every one of these violations of what the Constitution would require of him in a state of peace.

We think it is plain, therefore, that notwithstanding the suspension of hostilities, the present state of the country is held by the administration itself, and is in fact, one of rebellion.

The administration has further informed us when this state of war will end, viz: when the States shall be fully restored to the Union by the action of Congress. Such are the words of Secretary Seward in his letters of last summer to Sharkey, Marvin and other Provisional Governors.

But if in the meantime a legal status of rebellion and war exists, though with a suspension of hostilities, it follows that we must be at war with somebody, and that those with whom we are at war, though fighting has ceased, are still rebels and enemies. There can be no war without an enemy, and the mere fact that the enemy has ceased to fight works only a cessation of hostilities, not an end of the state of war. If we are then in a state of war, as the Government assumes, who are our enemies? Not the organization known as the Confederate States of America, for that has ceased to exist. Not the organized armies lately commanded by Lee, Johnston and Kirby Smith, for they, as organizations, have ceased to exist. Not the State governments of the various States which formed the "Confederate States of America," for they have ceased to exist. Those who occupy towards us the legal *status* of enemies are therefore all that portion of the Southern people who engaged in the rebellion or gave it aid and comfort. If the state of war does not end as the Administration itself assumes, until the States have been restored to the Union with the consent of Congress, then the legal status of the position of the Southern people who were rebels during the pendency of past hostilities continues to be that of rebels and enemies until peace is thus restored. But President Johnson while he recognizes these people as rebels and enemies in law, so far as is necessary to clothe him with despotic powers, yet demands for them all the rights of American States as against any action or legislation by Congress. He demands in fact that during war communities with which we are at war shall send representatives into our Senate and House of Representatives, and that Congress has no right to make laws for them until their representatives have seats on the floor. He demands that rebels shall participate in the national councils in making those laws which are to constitute our treaty of peace with the rebellion. This is in principle treason, for it is giving aid and comfort to the enemies of the United States. It is saying to them Congress has no power to legislate for you until it admits you to vote in Congress. It is encouraging them to resist the attempt by Congress to impose such terms as Congress may deem proper as the guarantee of future peace. It is giving the power of the highest officer of the Government to the public enemy during a state of war and is as much worse than the treason of Benedict Arnold, as the office of President is higher than that of Major-General. We believe, therefore, that the President should be impeached for high treason for his attempts by his message, his vetoes and other official acts, to secure the admission of representatives in Congress from States and communities with which he concedes that the Government is still at war. A second ground of impeachment, named in the Constitution, is bribery. It is not essential to bribery that the bribe shall be paid to the officer himself. Bribery is seldom conducted in that way. It is sufficient if with his knowledge and approval they are paid to some subordinate, or confidant, or intimate friend, for whom the officer entertains such personal regard as will induce him, for whatever reason, to grant the favor for which the bribe was given. As nearly as the public have been permitted to know, [illegible] of facts are prevalent at the White House, and constitutes the whole business of pardon brokerage. A pretty woman, the sources of whose influence over the President are unknown, but whose sobriety and chastity have both been impugned, holds herself forth in the world as ready to secure pardons without the ordinary delays incident to an examination into the merits of the case. To test her veracity a detective pays her her fee $300, pretending to be a rebel, and in a few hours receives from her hand, under the signature of the President, a full pardon for crimes never committed, and for a person that never existed. The detective is prosecuted and the tribunals and the public substantially acquit him. Was it any the less the $300 that procured the pardon, than if that sum had been paid directly to the President. What is the result of the trial, then, but to convict the President? But besides treason and bribery, a President is liable to impeachment for acts which do not amount to any crime whatever, but are mere misdemeanors. Can there be any more flagrant misdemeanor in a Vice President than to appear in a state of maudlin drunkenness to take the oath of office? Is it not a misdemeanor for a President of the United States to tolerate a female pardon broker in the White House, or to make a speech to a rebel mob, accusing Congress of treason in resisting his plans of admitting representatives of the public enemy, with whom we are at war, into the nation's councils? If not, the word misdemeanor is surplusage in the Constitution. Whether it is practicable to impeach the President, and what would be the consequences of his impeachment we leave to future discussion. We believe we have shown that on the simple merits of his action he deserves to be impeached by the House of Representatives, tried before the Senate, convicted and removed from his office for treason, bribery, and other high crimes and misdemeanors.

BRAZILIAN SLAVERY AND WAR.

The latest accounts from Brazil bring the gratifying intelligence that the question of the abolition of slavery is about to be brought before the Imperial Parliament. The Emperor of Brazil is well known to be an enlightened monarch and a scion of the same Portuguese dynasty which has but lately decreed the downfall of slavery in its colonies. His majority has also shown, in the cordial reception which he has given to the scientific mission of Professor Agassiz, and on various other occasions, that he is not insensible to the progress and the good opinion of the American people, and he could hardly prove it in any better manner than in following our example [illegible] the Emperor of Russia, and put an end to a system of forced labor which clogs the advancement of his splendid Empire and is an outrage upon civilization.

Dom Pedro has been heretofore under the sway of his slave oligarchy, which rules supreme in Brazilian high society, and exercises a most baneful influence not only upon the humanity, but also upon the peace of the Empire. The war which has been raging for a long time past and with unparalleled fury between Brazil, Uruguay and the Argentine Confederation on the one hand, and Paraguay on the other, was, in the main, instituted by the slave oligarchy, and General Lopez, the ruler of Paraguay, has found his staunchest supporters in the Anti-Slavery Districts of Brazil and the La Plata States. Though Paraguay had to contend single handed without a navy against the stupendous land and sea forces of a powerful Empire and its two considerable allies, General Lopez is not only still unvanquished, but has achieved a victory over the vanguard of the allied army by boldly crossing the Parana river, and it is further reported that Robles, the President of the Argentinians and the Commander-in-Chief of the allied army was shot, together with sixty of his officers, by order of Lopez, in the presence of the entire Paraguayan army, drawn up in hollow square.

It will be remembered that on the outset of this war, Lopez achieved successes by these same aggressive tactics, and while the allies wasted their time in idle threats of invading Paraguay, Lopez actually crossed the Brazilian and Argentine territories and occupied several provinces, whose free-labor populations received him with open arms as the deliverer of their yoke from the Brazilian slave oligarchy. Great was the consternation at Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo and Buenos Ayres and the allies after straining every nerve succeeded at last, under the personal command of the respective rulers, in ousting the Paraguayans from their dominions and have since again renewed their former threats of overrunning Lopez's State, and subjugating it forever. But while they were again losing nearly the whole winter in voluntary or compulsory procrastination, the lull in the active warfare is once more broken by the daring of Lopez in pouncing upon the stronghold of his enemies on the Argentine side of the Parana river.

Whatever may be the final issue of this contest, even if, (what does not seem at present at all likely,) it were to end in the capitulation of Paraguay, the Brazilian Emperor and people will not forget that the enormous sacrifices of this most needless and unjust war were imposed upon the nation by [illegible] of the aggressive acts of their own slave oligarchy; and we should indeed rejoice if the resolution to be introduced in the Brazilian Parliament were to prove the entering wedge of the abolition of a system which tends everywhere to tyranny, rebellion and war.

REFORM IN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

Our readers will remember that the same English tory leaders who, during the war, clamored the most vehemently for the destruction of the Republics, are now the loudest in applauding Andrew Johnson's policy. It is not a little instructive to perceive that the same men who rejoice at every thrust against freedom in America are also bent on stifling every reformatory movement in Great Britain. The latest European accounts bring the intelligence that at a meeting held at Lord Derby's house it was determined by the Marquis of Salisbury, Benjamin Disraeli, and others of the land oligarchy of England, to oppose the new Reform Bill at every stage of its progress, no doubt, with the same pertinacity which Andrew Johnson and his followers display in thwarting every enlightened measure of Congress. Any one who ever doubted the workings of political laws of gravitation, must surely be convinced that the despots of the New World are made of the same stuff as those of the Old, and that there is no more fitting parallel to Andrew Johnson and his slave oligarchy, than the Earl of Derby and his land oligarchy. But the parallel ends here, because we find illustrious members of the English land oligarchy who constitute the executive branch of the English Government, Lord Russell and Earl Grey, taking the lead in this reform movement, while the President of the United States is found at the head of the reactionists in this country.

But it will finally be in our young Republic as in old England. Justice and Right will prevail in both hemispheres, and as the Almighty has not given Milton, Cromwell and Wilberforce to England for the purpose of being forever held in bondage by the Hebraic Disraeli and the Homeric Derby, so we may also trust that in blessing America with Washington, Franklin and Lincoln, the goodness of God is not now to be baffled by Andrew Johnson.

☞ On Monday evening last Horace Greeley addressed the Spencer Campaign Club, of New York, on Reconstruction, in a strain worthy of his past life and career, and as the audience listened to his enunciation of the imperishable principles of equal rights for all, which the Declaration of Independence established, and which the late war saved from utter destruction at the hands of the slaveholders, but which Andrew Johnson's vetoes are again assailing, their enthusiasm was kindled to something like the glow of 1860. The example is a good one, and we trust that other Clubs will follow the example of the Spencer Campaign Club, and by their prompt and decisive action proclaim that if antediluvians like Opdyke and Dudley Field fall from sheer exhaustion into the arms of Andrew Johnson, the young in years and in heart are again marshalling those forces which twice carried Abraham Lincoln triumphantly to the Presidential chair.

☞ The members of the Eight Hour League of Aurora at a meeting of the 29th inst., passed a resolution inviting all the Leagues in the State to send delegates to a convention at Bloomington on the 18th of April, for the purpose of organizing a Grand League of the State. The ratio of representation is fixed at one delegate for each League and one for each fifty members. The officers in their call state "they deem it imperative that the State be organized in time to control the elections of Representatives to the next Legislature."

Appointments from Grundy Co.

[From the Morris (Ill.) Herald, 26th.]

Through the influence of our member of Congress, Hon. B. C. Cook, we are enabled to congratulate three of the most promising young men of the county on the receipt of appointments in different departments of the government. Mr. Hamilton C. Paterson has been commissioned, and been confirmed by the Senate, as a Second Lieutenant in the regular army. Mr. Thomas E. Sawyer has received a clerkship in the Interior Department at Washington, at the snug salary of $1,600 per year, and a son of Dr. LeRoy has received the appointment of cadet in the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The selections for these favors have been most judicious, and we congratulate our young friends on their good fortune. They are all young men of intelligence and integrity, and worthy of the confidence and favors bestowed, and we hope this is but the commencement of their rapid rise to still higher positions of honor and fame.

THE FINE ARTS.

LITERATURE.

Dumas has signed a contract with the *New Free Press*, of Vienna, to give it a novel drawn from life in Paris, the price 1,000f.... Among the works in a library of rare books sold recently in England was a copy of "Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity, Pleasure and Pain," written and printed by Benjamin Franklin, when a journeyman in London, in 1725. The edition was suppressed by Franklin.... There is no lack of writers in France. The Academy of the Jeux Floraux has received 587 manuscripts, 177 odes, 23 poems, 47 epistles, 3 speeches in verse, 8 eclogues, 20 idyls, 103 elegies, 31 ballads, 189 fables, 58 sonnets, 21 hymns, 3 speeches in prose and 100 fugitive pieces.... Among the new books lately published in Paris are the romance *De Deux Jeunes Morts*, by Charles Joliet, and the *Spirite*, by Gautier.... A new journal printed on rose-colored paper and entitled the *Decembre*, has just appeared in Paris in defence of the rights of woman.... The house in which Moliere was born is about to be demolished.... Messrs. Turner & Co., of London, announce the "Lost and Perishing Treasures of the English Language," a dictionary of obsolete and extinct phrases, or of such as only have a still lingering existence in out-of-the-way places in Great Britain, the colonies and North America, collected by Dr. Mackay, on both sides of the Atlantic.... The widow of the artist who illustrated the early numbers of Dickens' "Pickwick Papers" is about to publish in London a new and complete edition of "Seymour's Humorous Sketches," comprising one hundred and eighty comic designs of Cockney life, sporting adventures, and other droll subjects which engaged her husband's fertile pencil.... Messrs. Cassell's subscription list for the English edition of Dore's Bible has been an extraordinary one. The first impression has been almost entirely absorbed, and the booksellers of London alone put down their names for nearly thirty thousand copies.... The first volume of the long-promised life of Beethoven, by M. Mayer, is in the press and will shortly appear in Berlin.... Mr. Baker, of the Worcester (Mass.) Public Library, is preparing an edition of "the Chinese classics," composed or abridged by Confucius, the first volume of which will be issued next month.... Bancroft will soon publish his ninth volume, and follow it fast with the two more that will complete his original design and bring his history up to the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

PAINTING.

Mr. Grant, the new President of the English Royal Academy is neither an scholar nor an art teacher; neither is Mr. Boxall who succeeds Sir Chas. Eastlake as director of the National Gallery.... A manuscript by Leonardo da Vinci has been discovered in which the illustrious painter examines the different phenomena of light in their relation to art.... The Paris *Moniteur des Arts* gives the following art statistics: The galleries of the Louvre—exclusive of the Campana collection, contain nearly 2,000 pictures, viz., 300 Italian, 620 Flemish, Dutch and German; 700 French and 50 Spanish. There are 10 Raphaels, 3 Correggios, 18 Titians, 12 Paul Veroneses, 9 Leonardo da Vincis, 5 Peruginis, 4 Giorgionis, 49 Rubenses, 22 Van Dycks, 17 Rembrandts, 18 Wouvermans, 34 Teniers, 2 Hobemas, 11 Berghems, 10 Van Huysums, 10 Holbeins, 11 Murillos, 43 Poussins, 24 Le Sueurs, 16 Claude Lorraines, 41 Joseph Vernets, 13 Davids, 7 Girards and 8 Gros.... A New York artist has painted a portrait of Miss Augusta Evans, author of "Beulah".... Mr. T. B. Read's painting of "Love's Young Dream" was destroyed in the recent great fire at Cincinnati.... The fine collection of works of art exhibited at the Luxembourg, Paris, [illegible] bounds of the "civilized" city, it bids fair to draw large numbers from the crowds who go to the Louvre. Among the pictures to be seen there are "The Roman Revel," of Couture; "The Last Victims of the Reign of Terror," of Muller; "La Barriere de Clichy," of Horace Vernet; the splendid "View of Venice," of Felix Ziem; "Duck Shooting," by Bassoul; and the beautiful work, "The Carrying Off of Amymone," by Felix Henry Giacomotti, described as a most lovely painting. There are also some fine sketches at the Luxembourg, including the "Ariadne," of Millet; Jobbe-Duval's "Young Girl Confessing Her First Love to Venus," and a [illegible], by Duret, of the "Neapolitan Dancing".... A fine portrait of M. Ponsard, the French dramatist, is to be placed in one of the apartments of the Hotel de Ville, of the town of Vienne, at the expense of the municipality.... The Cobden memorial statue in Manchester (England) is to cost £5,000. The sum of £4,420 has been subscribed. It has been resolved to devote £1,200 of the balance to the endowment of the Chair of Political Economy in Owen's College, on the condition that its Professor deliver each session a course of weekly lectures, to which any of the public primary school teachers in Manchester and Salford shall have free admission.

MUSIC.

Sanderson, the pianist, has returned from Havana to New York.... Alfred Jaell is giving concerts in Paris. He has become immensely fat.... An Englishman has invented a piece of mechanism which will, it is said, enable pianists to transpose at sight into any key whatever.... Miss Kellogg is seriously indisposed, and many operas have been postponed on her account.... General Grant was invited, after service in Grace Church, New York, on Sunday, to remain to hear the organ play. "No," replied the General, "I don't know one tune from another, and would rather hear a bass drum than an organ any day".... Mrs. W. Vincent Wallace will arrive in New York in a short time.... Carlotta Patti purposes retiring to Italy for a short rest.... Brignoli has made a success in Paris as Count Almaviva in the Barber.... Liszt is making a good thing out of his abbeship.... Anna Bishop is singing in Honolulu.... Charles Adams, the American tenor, has returned to London from Madrid.... James Taylor, a comic singer in England, sold himself at public auction recently to the highest bidder, pledging himself to sing twice every evening in any establishment and to whatever town he might be sent for four months.... Verdi has left Paris for Italy, where he will complete his opera of Don Carlos for the Grand Opera of Paris.... Max Strakosch's Opera Troupe is singing at Richmond, Va.... Morgan is giving organ concerts in New York.... Haydn's Seasons was presented for the first time in Boston recently.... The operatic artists who had benefits at the New York Academy last week, were all greeted with comparatively empty houses.... Mr. [illegible] Thayer, the well known organist, has returned from Europe.... A new tenor, Vitturial by name, has been found at Padua.... Several stories have lately been floating about with regard to Leopold Meyer, the celebrated pianist, and his adventures with different sovereigns. The most amusing was his visit to the Sultan. Mussulman etiquette would not allow of a piano touching the sacred floor of the apartment of the head of the believers. The piano was supported by four lesser believers, and as Turkish etiquette would not permit Leopold Meyer to sit down in the Sultan's presence, he was obliged to play standing up. It would be difficult to imagine a more comical performance, which came to a worthy termination. When M. Meyer had finished his sonata, His Highness said, in a drowsy kind of way, "Now let the musician dance."

THE DRAMA.

The great dramatic sensation in Paris is Mons. Ponsard's "Leon Amoreux." There is a revival of the taste for works of a classical nature.... The receipts of the Parisian theatres during the past year were twelve and a half million francs, more than one-tenth of which was paid out for authors' rights in the plays performed.... Mrs. Wm. Winter, wife of the critic of the *Albion*, is playing with Booth.... Mr. J. C. Cowper, the English actor, is performing in Boston, and displays great promise.... Geo. Holland, the low comedian of Wallack's, is seventy-five years of age.... Mr. Sothern is now playing at Glasgow.... "Daniel Lambert" is the title of Alexandre Dumas' new play.... Home, the spiritualist, is about to appear as an actor.... Mr. Proctor is playing at the New Memphis Theatre.... Chanfrau is at the Varieties, New Orleans, and Celeste at the St. Charles.... John E. McDonough is playing Shakesperian (?) characters at Mobile.... Mr. Berry, of the National Theatre, Cincinnati, has tendered the use of his house for the stock company of the late Opera House.... Leo Hudson commenced a two weeks' engagement at Pittsburgh on the 26th inst. Rome's Combination is playing at Titusville, Pa.... The National Theatre, Boston, is being converted into a stable.... Blanche DeBar is playing at Memphis.... Charlotte Cushman is residing in Rome.... New York is rejoicing over John Owens at the Broadway, Lucille Western at Wood's, Tony Pastor at the Bowery, Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams, and Hackett.... *Bas de cuir*, "Leather Stocking," is the title of a new play founded on Cooper's novel, and recently brought out in Paris.... A posthumous two act romantic drama by Sheridan Knowles, is announced in London.... Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean, it is said, will appear at the Princess's Theatre, London, immediately on their return to England, about the 27th of April.... Emma Waller is still at the Pittsburgh Theatre.... Mr. Davidge, the comedian, has a new book in press called "Footlight Flashes."

From Nebraska.

OMAHA, March 21, 1866.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

Our spring has been very backward. It was only yesterday that the channel of the Missouri became sufficiently free from ice to allow the boats that had been lying below the ice gorge, some fifteen miles below, to come up to the city. Notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, Omaha is full and more than full of people. They seem to be swarming here from all points of the compass. The hotels and boarding houses are taxed to their utmost, and there are really no vacant houses to be had in the place. There will, doubtless, be a large amount of building done here the present season. But of course that cannot be done in time to save those arriving here now from much inconvenience and trouble. The great want of Omaha now is houses—all kinds. I might say the great want is an eastern railway connection to Boonsboro. That would give us comparatively cheap lumber. We could then build houses nearly as fast as we want them.

By the way, I believe I will enclose herein Gen. G. M. Dodge's letter, cut out of the St. Louis *Republican*, 16th inst., from which you may notice how he punches up the St. Louis folks on their railroad prospects. It may not be unwholesome for the Chicago people, many of them, to reflect upon and digest the points made by the General's communication.

REMARKS.—Gen. Dodge appeals to the people of St. Louis with almost frantic earnestness to complete their line up the Missouri river to Council Bluffs this year, as the Chicago line cannot reach there till 1868, and thus St. Louis will retain the monopoly of the vast trade of the Platte Valley for another year at least. We can inform Gen. Dodge and "all whom it may concern," that he is entirely mistaken. We saw that personification of human energy, Hon. John I. Blair, last week, who is building the road west of Boonsboro. He informed us that nearly all the ties and the iron were already purchased to complete the road to the Missouri, and that by a year from this date, certainly before the first of May, 1867, Chicago will have a direct railway route to Fort Kearney, and as much further west as the Union Pacific company can extend its line. Chicago has her eye upon the vast and rapidly increasing trade of the Rocky Mountains, and she means to have her full share of it.

PERSONAL.—Mr. C. T. Brownell, whose face for a number of years has been familiar to travellers on the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, has resigned his position as Conductor for the purpose of retiring to his farm near Alton, Ill. Mr. Brownell retires from his position with the best recommendations from the General Superintendent, and with the best wishes for his future success from a large circle of friends. He has been connected with the road since 1856.

FROM ITALY.

Our Florence Letter.

Vote of Confidence in the Ministry—The French Evacuation of Rome—Absurdities of the Papal Situation—Diplomatic Difficulties—A Speck of War Between Austria and Prussia—Election of Mazzini to Parliament.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

FLORENCE, March 3d, 1866.

The ministry have come out of the battle in Parliament as I had anticipated in former letters. They got a vote of temporary confidence. The issue was this: The Finance Minister asked leave to collect and pay money for two months without the authority of regular bills of supply. It is a usage of our Parliament to grant these temporary supplies without mixing in any political questions. Such a bill is called a purely administrative measure, and heretofore the Parliaments have passed them without hesitation. There have been somewhat too many of these bills in the last five years, and a portion of the Left has become restive under them. On this occasion there was an unusual degree of opposition, because of the somewhat irregular return of La Marmora to the Ministerial Bench. Accordingly the Left discussed the political question so freely while nominally debating the question of the temporary supply, that the Ministry was forced to accept the issue and ask a vote of confidence. Many efforts were made by Ricasoli and other true conservatives to avoid a direct issue, and they did finally modify the form of the measure to such an extent that enough of the opposers of the Ministry, who did not wish to make a political issue on a necessary financial bill, to make a majority were induced to shut their eyes and vote the money while protesting against the "confidence."

The conflict is therefore postponed and time is given for the organization of a new conservative party. It is believed by some that the Liberals Crispi, Mordini and Mancini will fuse with the Ratazzi party, and that we shall have Ratazzi for Prime Minister. The plan would put new blood into the veins of the governing party, and would arrange parties on a basis more nearly suited to the changed state of public opinion. But I doubt whether we reach this combination this year. Ratazzi is not such a statesman as we have, but he is rather of the Cameron type, and people accuse him of all sorts of jobs. Besides Crispi, the leader of the Left, is hardly Conservative enough for such a fusion.

The Papal Government has at last lifted up its voice and cried on the subject of the French abandonment of Rome. It is quite strange how such big talkers kept silence so long. But it is probable that they believed the French evacuation would not take place. To the Emperor they are said to have used this sort of language: "You have no business here. Your presence is an insult. But you dare not go away, for your French subjects are our religious subjects. Go away and leave Rome too hot to hold the Holy Father, and we will make France too hot for you." Of course this frightened nobody, but the priest ministers thought it did, and relied on intimidation. But when a few troops embarked at Civita Vecchia for home, Antonelli found voice and [illegible] the Catholic powers that very pitiful "cry-baby" despatch which you will see in the English journals. It is regarded here as the best argument on our side of the Roman question which has appeared for a long time, and we are confirmed in our purpose to erect a monument to Antonelli on Capitol Hill, at Rome, as soon as we get there. "Look at the absurdity," we say, "of having a king at Rome who must be defended against Romans by 12,000 foreign soldiers; of maintaining as a power a Government which has no power at all; of keeping up a pretence of sovereignty in a court which cannot man a ship or arm a brigade."

But it is replied that the situation of the Head of the Church is very peculiar, that we cannot reduce the Pope to the condition of a subject and make him pay taxes; that, in short, there is something very "tetchy" about the whole matter of the Holy Father, and human reason is too shallow to get to the bottom of the matter. And this last is perhaps true; at all events, the logic of such a nondescript government as that of Rome is quite incomprehensible in such an age as ours. The evil is that the Romans are misgoverned by the force of the bayonets of civilized nations, and that Italy is kept in turmoil by the presence in her bosom of the central offices of the great party of Reaction. If the Pope must be a King in order to be a Bishop; if he cannot save souls without the power to impoverish bodies; if he cannot do the proper thing for our interests in the other world without wasting all the worldly interests of a part of us; why, then it were better to find out what is the minimum of earthly loss we must pay for eternal gain, and located his Holiness on some island with just that number of unfortunate subjects which it is necessary he should have in order to save our souls from everlasting fire.

What is particularly discouraging about this despatch of Antonelli is the fact that the Romans are so very bad, despite the best instructions and the most pious discipline. Here are men who had the sweetest milk when they were babes and were fed on the strongest meat as soon as they could bear it—men whom the Pope and his predecessors have made, with the smallest possible hindrance from the sinful world without, on the most lovely papal pattern—and yet they are very naughty men, who cannot be trusted by their dear Father. On such facts as these the French occupation became so very absurd that Napoleon was fain to get out of Rome. But of all absurdities, the most absurd is that of sending 12,000 French, Spanish and Austrian Christians there *in their private capacity*, to guard the Pope against the machinations of his Roman Christians. It is a political *reductio ad absurdum* which must set Europe to laughing at its folly by and by.

The rumors of an accommodation between Italy and Austria continue to be repeated. Bismark is squeezing Austria; Austria is throwing sops to Hungary; the French Emperor is always on hand to mediate; there is a row in Roumania, and a new deal of Kings. There is talk of a mutual reduction of all our standing armies, and signs of progress that way. Quidnuncs put all these together and conclude that Venetia will be put temporarily in a state of betwixt-and-betweenity, and gradually pass over to Italy. Rumors fly now and then that Prussia will fight Austria on that Danish plunder matter, and that Italy will of course take a hand in thrashing her ancient and constant enemy. To avoid such disagreeable events, Austria, it is said, has propositions for Italy, and Napoleon pleasant compromises for these and all other questions.

I state the case as the newspapers put it; but I see no ground for believing there will be any fighting. Here we are steadily moving to a peace basis. We shall keep 80,000 men ready to defend the line of the Po at a day's notice, and enough more troops to secure domestic tranquility. We need no more, and begin to see that a big army is an expense. We show that poor people cannot afford to run.

Since I last wrote you, Mazzini has been elected Deputy by the city of Messina, after a close electoral battle. At the same time, news comes from London that the great patriot conspirator is gradually sinking toward the grave. It is to be hoped that his election to Parliament will lead to the withdrawal of the edict of banishment still out against him, in time to permit him to die in the land for which he has thought, labored and suffered so much. He could never adopt himself to the ideas on which we are governed, and probably would refuse to take an oath of allegiance to any earthly prince; but, though he would not be a Deputy or a subject in Italy, it were wiser, I think, to allow him to return and see with his failing eyes how much of his aspirations for Italy have already been realized. At all events, Italy can ill afford that so pure a patriot should die in exile, and no one really believes that his impracticable ideas would now endanger the State or the monarchy.

SPERO.

The Law of Impeachment.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I have noticed in several journals—and, I believe, in the TRIBUNE—an opinion expressed that the acting President was not open to impeachment upon any statement of facts now known to the public. Will you allow space in your columns for a very brief discussion of this question?

What is the language of the Constitution in conferring the power of impeachment upon Congress, and what was the purpose of its founders? Two crimes—treason and bribery—are specified as grounds of impeachment. And then, in and with the recognition of the truth that it was impossible to forecast the myriad-formed combinations of ambition and corruption by which the public interests might be wounded or endangered in the future, the framers of that immortal instrument evidently sought for some expression which should place the exercise of this power within the discretion, though not subject to the mere will, of Congress. Hence the expression, "For any high crime and misdemeanor." A crime is a distinct technical offence—a violation of municipal law—but a misdemeanor is any act or utterance unbecoming to one's place, and any act highly unbecoming to the chief magistracy therefore brings the impeachment of the President under the most strict construction within the discretion of Congress. It is everywhere apparent that the framers of our Government in launching into the sea of experiment, took the British Constitution as their compass. Parliament has the power to impeach—limited only by its own will, and a power to punish, limited only by the capacity to suffer. Here was a warning. This unlimited power has been abused on more than one occasion. The framers of the Constitution were creating a body for the most part of strictly limited powers. Yet it was impossible to guard against the contemplated danger of malfeasance without conferring on Congress a wide latitude of discretion. And so this language was adopted—"high misdemeanor." But as arbitrary punishment was utterly alien to the spirit of the institutions they were founding they expressly forbade any punishment by Congress in consequence of impeachment. The act was to be simply defensive—a shield to guard the public from disgrace which to a nation is danger. The offender might be removed by impeachment from the highest place of honor and power for any high misdemeanor. If he had committed a crime—that was a matter for the cognizance of the Courts. They might impose the penalties for the violated law.

Again, let us look for a moment at the analogies of the British Constitution. There we find, as it were, one theoretical and one de facto government—somewhat on the plan of the Tycoon and the Mikado. The throne, to be sure, is never vacant, but the actual government ceases not only whenever it becomes arrayed against the fundamental convictions of the people, but whenever it fails to carry a majority upon any measure of national importance. It is supposable that with this example before them working so well, with no privileged class to pamper, animated by the single purpose of guarding the public which was everything in their eyes, they should have intended to make the election of President final for four years, no matter how disgraceful or dangerous his conduct might be unless he should prove guilty of treason or some similarly monstrous crime? Is there any rational ground upon which this view can be sustained? Is it supported by their language? Is it not forbidden by the prohibition of all punishment to Congress? Is not the analogy of the English government, so much regarded by them, opposed to it? It is true that the Republic has rubbed through several administrations whose chiefs were, agreeably to this argument, open to impeachment without resorting to this measure, but it is equally true that the Congress has allowed several other functions conferred on it indisputably by the Constitution to lie dormant, some of which might surely have been called into exercise.

In its best analysis our own form of government takes its first divergence from the monarchical governments of the old world, from the idea that all offices are created and filled for the good of the people solely. There are no vested rights among us. We care not who fill our offices of trust and honor. Our only care and concern is that they be well filled. Our frequent elections are designed to secure the absolute ascendancy of public opinion in the various departments of government. If an artful and unprincipled aspirant for the Presidency may with impunity secure an election by loud protestations of opinions and sentiments in harmony with a majority of the people, only to betray them when installed in office, then the public is defrauded of its right and full control over the direction of affairs, and the whole theory of our government utterly subverted. On moral and political grounds alike there are abundant reasons why a people thus deceived and insulted should hurl from his place any imposter who should thus fraudulently obtain the object of his ambition. And if a great people with a weapon in their hands forged by the prescient care of their fathers for their defence in this very danger, should supinely submit to such a wrong it would fill every [illegible] with sad misgivings that they were unjustly losing their great inheritance, the right of self government. The duty the people owe alike to truth and justice, to themselves and their posterity and to the groaning millions who watch our career across the ocean, praying hourly for the success of this great experiment, is too plain to admit of argument.

Twice already in our brief national history have incumbents of the Chief Executive chair, in the clear judgment of the best intelligence of the country, laid themselves fully open to impeachment. Nor can any man accustomed to the investigation of human motives and conduct entertain much doubt that had this salutary discipline been resorted to in the cases of John Tyler and Mr. Buchanan, the American people would have been spared the disgraceful scenes which have within the last four months rendered the White House a stench in the nostrils of every patriot. The power of impeachment has been permitted to lie dormant from a variety of co-operating causes—the habitual timidity of politicians, the clash of contending factions, and last, though not least, the strong aversion to acknowledge to the world that to preserve the democratic institutions we love so well, we must resort to so extreme a measure. But a people [illegible] to be truly great. Asiatic rigidity of ideas can tend only to a repetition of Asiatic histories. In conclusion, no reason can be stated why the executive should not be held to a more rigid accountability than is permitted by the commonly accepted idea in regard to the power of impeachment; while sound policy demands a complete revision of this idea, if we would give permanency to our institutions and increased security to the public interests now so deeply imperilled.

Has the acting President then exposed himself to the operation of this great Constitutional remedy? Let us look at the question.

No great ceremonial has probably taken place in modern history which fixed the gaze of so large a part of mankind as the second inauguration of Abraham Lincoln. On that sad and memorable day, Andrew Johnson, the Vice President, delivered an inaugural reeking with the odor of cabbage and whiskey, which mantled with shame the cheek of every true American, exposing us to the derisive sneers of every aristocrat across the water. Yet national honor is the most dearly cherished interest of every people aspiring to greatness. Was this a high misdemeanor? Who says nay?

Again, while he was aspiring to the Presidency, no man's utterances were more in unison with the pulsations of the great heart of the loyal North. From that *dies iræ*, when he was lifted into power by the hand of an assassin, who was the dear friend of those who are now his dear friends, he underwent a conversion more miraculous than that of Saul on his way to Tarsus. He became at once the bitter enemy of those who were his friends, the sworn brother of those who were his foes; offering himself as a shield to those for whose hanging he had screeched himself hoarse, and denouncing the foremost men of the North as traitors for advocating that very policy by the ostentatious espousal of which he had crept to power.

After making all possible allowance for the right of every man to change his opinions from time to time, we all know full well that this summersault is a *coup d' etat* and not a change of opinion. A court of law tied down by technical rules for the admission of testimony could not, perhaps, convict upon such evidence as lies before the public, but to the Senate, unhampered by technicalities, a simple history of the case would be demonstrative of unpardonable treachery. It would be an insult to any man's understanding to ask if such a gross and infamous betrayal of the animus of the victorious people who raised him to power was not a high misdemeanor. Who is Andrew Johnson, that he should be permitted to turn back the sun on the dial plate in the day of the nation's joy for her two-fold victory, and place the head of the triumphant North under the iron heel of the exasperated and conquered South, that she may press no more, forever, forward in her career of liberty and happiness?

Again, of all the trusts conferred upon the Chief Magistracy, the pardoning power is the most sacred. Clean hands and a pure heart are symbolized by the two cherubim who sat on either side of the mercy seat. How has this highest and most God-like of all prerogatives been exercised by this man? A woman of more than doubtful character has hawked blank pardons about the streets of the Capital for months, provided with a tariff of prices, with a method which would have done no discredit to the supreme infamies of the court of Alexander Borgia. Shall we submit to this ignominy, and passively declare that this treason, corruption, and unfathomable baseness is not a high misdemeanor? Let us pass unnoticed many an abuse, which in other days would have raised a whirlwind of indignation, and come at once to the head and front of his offending.

We are just emerging from one of the most desperate struggles upon record. That the state of war has not yet passed away, is sufficiently attested by two facts. The President, as Commander-in Chief of the armies, still holds military possession of the conquered territory, and still holds in abeyance that most precious of all precious civil rights, the *habeas corpus*, the suspension of which the Constitution expressly forbids except during civil war and foreign invasion. Whoever else may cavil, these facts are an absolute estoppel to any plea of the President's that the war is at an end; and yet this Janus-faced stickler for State rights has the stupendous effrontery and audacity to hurl at the people's representatives coarse, taunting threats of military violence, unless they will consent that rebels shall make the laws of the country, while by his own trumpet-toned acts he is proclaiming them public enemies with whom we are at war. This is no more lunacy. It is either the raving of a maniac, or the most desperate treachery a free people ever suffered at the hands of one whom they had unwisely trusted. Was there ever an hour in Rome—did the imperial city ever sink so low during the long, bright day of her freedom, that the Consul could have lived even for the forms of trial had he been guilty of such cold-blooded and atrocious treachery to the republic, even though Cicero, like Seward, had pronounced absolution of his crime? Is this act in which the lurid lights of treachery and usurpation are so interlaced and interfused that the eye can scarcely find the lines of demarcation—is this or is it not a high misdemeanor? It is hard for a people confident in themselves—confident in their destiny, who have breathed the air of liberty from their birth, to realize the true significance of such events as those now transpiring at the capital. Whether we realize it or not, they have a fearful significance, and the relentless logic of events presents us with these alternatives only: Either like freemen conscious of the priceless value of our inheritance, we must vindicate our rights by stamping this viper into the earth, or sink into a system of Mexican pronunciamentos and civil chaos.

Already the minions of the usurper are calling on their master to disperse the representatives of the people, while the vulgar imposter himself has officially assured them that he shall no longer regard them as an American Congress unless they register his edicts for the admission of the Southern Representatives. If they are not a Congress, they certainly are a mob in possession of the National Capital, and it is his duty to disperse them as he threatens. Let us not longer slumber on the brink of the volcano, whose thunders already shake the ground beneath us. Let us be equal to the great occasion. Let us call upon Congress in tones which will be heard, to lay aside their timid policy and to throw themselves with abandon into the arms of the people, and to remember that in revolutions boldness is as important as possession is in law.

CIVIS.

THE OIL BANKERS.

Particulars of the Suspension of Culver, Penn & Co.

The Oil and Banking Relations of the Fallen House—Thirteen Banks Involved—The Reno Scheme—Personnel of the Principal.

[From the Titusville Herald, 29.]

A considerable local sensation was occasioned last evening by a report that the well-known banking-house of Culver, Penn & Co., of New York, had suspended payment. Upon an investigation of the rumor, we ascertained that a private telegraphic despatch had been received from Mr. Culver to the effect above stated.

It was quite natural that some excitement should ensue upon the confirmation of the report, and inquiries were everywhere made as to what degree the Titusville banks would be affected. Mr. Culver was largely interested in the banking business throughout the country, but not especially so in this city. The Petroleum Bank, we understand, is the only institution affected by the failure here. Mr. Culver was a small stockholder in the First National Bank, but the latter had overdrawn its account with Culver, Penn & Co., and is consequently on a perfectly sound and reliable basis. Its resources are ample, and all demands from depositors can be promptly discharged at the counter.

The Second National Bank had no business connection with Culver, Penn & Co. They had no stock in that institution, which is probably the only bank in the oil region outside of Pithole City and Plumer entirely independent of the firm.

The banks in which the New York house are commonly reported to be interested, and which, if so, are most likely to be injuriously affected by the failure, are as follows:

Petroleum Bank, Titusville; Venango County Bank, Franklin; First National Bank, Corry; Bank of Lawrence County, Newcastle; Crawford County Bank, Meadville; Oil City Bank, Oil City; First National Bank, Plumer; A. D. Cotton & Co., Petroleum Centre.

There were other banks in various parts of the country—one at Bucyrus, Ohio, one or more in Indiana—in short a total of thirteen, all of which we believe, made their deposits with Culver, Penn & Co., New York. At the time of the failure of Morris Ketchum & Co., New York, Culver, Penn & Co., succeeded to the distinction of being the heaviest banking firm in the United States, and were regarded as the soundest.

In what degree the issues of the above banks will be affected it is impossible to say. All their currency cannot permanently depreciate, for they are nearly all National Banks, and hence secured by the deposit of bonds in the United States Treasury. That their depositors must suffer is inevitable, but it is a satisfaction to know that the First and Second National of Titusville are entirely unaffected by the crash.

We sincerely regret the disaster, not alone on account of Mr. Culver, who has been one of the most energetic, public-spirited and successful business men of the oil region, but for the temporary commercial derangement which must naturally ensue in the oil producing region. There is, however, no real cause for distrust and alarm in this section. The deposits are large, and are scattered all over the country.

As regards the condition of the First National Bank here, which rumor has classed with the "Culver Banks," we are authorized to say that Mr. Culver owns but a very small amount of its stock; that the bank had no funds in the hands of Culver, Penn & Co., and that all drafts made by this bank upon that firm have been provided for at another New York institution, and will be promptly paid on presentation; and finally, that all depositors can have their money on call.

The exciting cause of the failure is to be found in the magnificent, and astounding scheme of building a metropolitan city—Reno—at a point between Franklin and Oil City, on the Allegheny river. The programme of this gigantic enterprise is best set forth in Mr. Culver's words, as taken by our own representative, who accompanied the capitalists' excursion to Pithole and reported the speech delivered by Mr. Culver at the Morey Farm Hotel banquet, on the 3d of October last, as given in *The Morning Herald* of October 4th, containing an elaborate account of the excursion, which cost Mr. Culver the sum of $25,000.

"He said they had a vast amount of oil-boring lands, capable of bearing one thousand wells. Every well which has been put down, and they were five or six in number, had proved a paying well. His plan was to stock the company at ten millions of dollars, to be placed in the hands of Trustees for loan to the United States Government, every stock holder to have his money back at any time, if dissatisfied with his investment, without interest. Twelve Directors to be chosen for the company, taking one from each of the principal cities of the country, and a President elected at large. These Directors to appoint ten travelling agents, who shall also designate twenty local agents. This will give 200 agents, and if each agent sell but 40 shares of the stock, the whole ten millions is taken. He proposed that 1,000 wells be put down on their territory by the Company. If only 500 turned out favorably, and the yield averaged but two barrels each, this would give a daily product of 1,000 barrels, which at $6 per barrel would give an income of $6,000 a day, or $1,800,000 per year. Deducting $800,000 for taxes and expenses would leave a net profit of $1,000,000 to the stockholders."

Mr. Culver's failure will be nowhere more sincerely deplored than in Titusville, where he had many personal friends and admirers, and had contributed so liberally of his energy and his means to the development and prosperity of the town. He established the first bank of issue in Titusville—the Petroleum Bank—which was first located opposite the United States Hotel on Spring street, in the spring of 1861. He was elected to Congress from this district in 1864, and took his seat in December last, but his immense business engagements have precluded a regular attendance. He is the youngest member of that body, and one of the ablest. No man who has ever acquired wealth has excited less envy, and has devoted it to more beneficent objects, or enjoys for his social and personal qualities greater esteem in the community.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, 29th.]

We suppose the failure of Culver, Penn & Co., makes a hole in one of the most gigantic—bubbles, we will say, that has ever been inflated since the days of the celebrated South Sea bubble. It is probable that stock in the Reno Oil Company has been extensively sold. The Cleveland *Leader*, referring to the failure, says:

A good deal of feeling in monetary circles was caused this afternoon by the announcement in a despatch from New York to Mr. A. S. Gorham, Cashier of the Commercial National Bank, that the banking firm of Culver, Penn & Co., had suspended. In view of the high position occupied by this house, they being universally regarded as among the safest and most substantial of the banking firms of the country, this news necessarily occasioned very great astonishment, while their well known extensive business connections in the West, and more particularly in the Pennsylvania oil country, created lively apprehension as to the general results of their failure. Our readers are familiar with the extensive operations of the leading member of this firm, Mr. C. V. Culver, in the oil regions during the past year, he being the originator and chief mover in the Reno enterprise, and these ventures, doubtless, are to be attributed, in great part, at least to the failure of the firm. The Reno project was of the broadest speculative character, depending entirely for success upon a continuance of the oil excitement, and the effort to force success in the face of a declining interest in the oil trade, and the withdrawal of capital from that country, has involved an enormous expenditure, without any return, present or prospective, and this outlay has doubtless been chiefly borne by the suspended firm. What the amount of the firm's liabilities is has not transpired; our special despatches to-night state they are not heavy. Of the extent of their business connections in this city we are not now able to speak knowingly, though it is believed to be very slight. The danger to local interests is that they will drag down with them the banks in the oil regions with which they are more or less largely identified to the damage of the business community there with whom our merchants have a large trade and probably outstanding accounts. Further developments in connection with this most unexpected occurrence will be anxiously awaited by the business community.

The Civil Rights Bill—Record of the Votes and Final Passage.

The final vote in the Senate on the 2d of February, 1866, is as follows:

YEAS.

Anthony,
Brown,
Chandler,
Clark,
Conness,
Cragin,
Dixon,
Fessenden,
Foot,
Foster,
Harris,
Henderson,
Howard,
Howe,
Kirkwood,
Lane, Ind.,
Lane, Kan.,
Morgan,
Morrill,
Nye,
Poland,
Pomeroy,
Ramsey,
Sherman,
Sprague,
Stewart,
Sumner,
Trumbull,
Wade,
Willey,
Williams,
Wilson,
Yates—33.

NAYS.

Buckalew,
Cowan,
Davis,
Guthrie,
Hendricks,
McDougall,
Nesmith,
Norton,
Riddle,
Saulsbury,
Stockton,
Van Winkle—12.

The following is the vote in the House of Representatives on the 15th of March, 1866, and upon the bill as amended by that body:

YEAS.

Alley,
Allison,
Ames,
Anderson,
Ashley, Ohio,
Baker,
Baldwin,
Banks,
Baxter,
Beaman,
Bidwell,
Blaine,
Blow,
Boutwell,
Bromwell,
Broomall,
Buckland,
Bundy,
Clarke, Ohio,
Cobb,
Conkling,
Cook,
Cullom,
Darling,
Davis,
Dawes,
Delano,
Deming,
Dixon,
Donnelly,
Driggs,
Dumont,
Eckley,
Farnsworth,
Farquhar,
Ferry,
Garfield,
Grinnell,
Harding, Ill.,
Hart,
Hayes,
Higby,
Hill,
Holmes,
Hooper,
Hubbard, Iowa,
Hubbard, N. Y.,
Hubbard, W. Va.,
Hubbard, Conn.,
Hulburd,
Humphrey, J. M.,
Ingersoll,
Jenckes,
Julian,
Kelley,
Kelso,
Ketcham,
Kuykendall,
Laflin,
Lawrence, Pa.,
Lawrence, Ohio,
Loan,
Longyear,
Lynch,
Marston,
Marvin,
McClurg,
McRuer,
Mercur,
Miller,
Moorhead,
Morrill,
Morris,
Moulton,
Myers,
Newell,
O'Neil,
Orth,
Paine,
Perham,
Pike,
Plants,
Price,
Rice,
Sawyer,
Schenck,
Schofield,
Shellabarger,
Sloan,
Spalding,
Starr,
Stevens,
Thayer,
Thomas, Francis
Thomas, J. L.
Trowbridge,
Upson,
Van Aernam,
Van Horn, N. Y.,
Ward,
Warner,
Washburne, Ill.,
Washburn, Mass.
Welker,
Wentworth,
Whaley,
Williams,
Wilson, Iowa,
Wilson, Pa.,
Windom,
Woodbridge—111

NAYS.

Ancona,
Bergen,
Bingham,
Boyer,
Brooks,
Coffroth,
Dawson,
Denison,
Glossbrenner,
Goodyear,
Grider,
Harding, Ill.,
Harris,
Hogan,
Hubbell, N. Y.,
Jones,
Kerr,
Latham,
Le Blond,
Marshall,
McCullough,
Nicholson,
Phelps,
Radford,
Randall, Pa.,
Randall, Ky.,
Ritter,
Rogers,
Ross,
Rousseau,
Shanklin,
Sitgreaves,
Smith,
Taber,
Taylor,
Thornton,
Trimble,
Winfield—38.

NOT VOTING.

Ashley,
Barker,
Benjamin,
Brandegee,
Chanler,
Clarke, Ohio,
Culver,
Defrees,
Eckley,
Eggleston,
Eldridge,
Finck,
Griswold,
Hale,
Henderson,
Hotchkiss,
Hubbell, Ohio,
Humphrey, J. M.,
Johnson,
Kasson,
McIndoe,
McKee,
Niblack,
Noell,
Patterson,
Pomeroy,
Raymond,
Rice, Me.,
Rollins,
Stillwell,
Strouse,
Voorhees, Mo.,
Washburne, Ill.,
Wright—31.

When the amended bill came back from the House to the Senate, on the 15th of March, the amendments were concurred in without a call of the ayes and noes.

A Tedious [illegible] Wrangle Ended—[illegible] Brother Reconciled—[illegible] Ensued.

[From the Madison (Wis.) Journal.]

After many weeks of anxious contention, a happy solution of the knotty problem of the Land Grant has finally been reached. Grim visaged war has smoothed his wrinkled front; our stern alarums have been changed to merry meetings; our dreadful marches to delightful measures; and Milwaukee and Madison, Portage City and Fond du Lac, Berlin and Doty's Island have shaken hands and declared themselves satisfied. Jack Turner is jubilant and has grown at least an inch in stature; Mr. Hopkins is content and seems happy; Mr. Coleman is smiling and serene; and our disinterested friend from Milwaukee, Mr. Hadley, having "met his brother man half-way," and "conquered his own prejudices," feels nobler and looks more radiantly beneficent than ever.

The compromise bills which have passed the Assembly and produced these results, are as follows: Bill No. 1 incorporates the Portage and Superior railroad company. The directors named in the bill are Messrs. John P. McGregor and W. W. Corning, of Columbia; S. W. Bublong and W. W. Reed, of Jefferson; George Esterlay, S. O. Raymond and H. S. Winsor, of Walworth; William H. Doe, of Winnebago; E. W. Keyes, of Dane; John H. Rountree, of Grant; Henry G. Webb, of Waushara; Asaph Whittlesey, of La Pointe; H. [illegible] Strong, of Rock; T. C. Pound, of Chippewa; C. C. Washburn, of La Crosse; E. H. Galloway, of Fond du Lac, H. L. Palmer and John Nazro, of Milwaukee. It provides for constructing a road from Portage, via Ripon, Berlin and Stevens' Point to Bayfield, on Lake Superior, provided that Congress will, before the 4th of March next, give its assent to this proposed deflection from the direct northwesterly direction prescribed by the act of Congress making the grant. The company is furthermore authorized and required to build a road from Fond du Lac to Ripon simultaneously with the road from Portage to Ripon. In the event that Congress does not give its assent within the time specified, the company is to go and build from Portage, in a northwesterly direction, as provided by the act of Congress making the grant.

Bill No. 2 is the Proctor bill, incorporating a company to construct a road from Doty's Island to Stevens' Point, with a joint interest in the land grant route from Stevens' Point to Bayfield. It was further agreed that memorials should be adopted asking Congress to give its assent, and for a grant of land to aid in building the road from Fond du Lac to Ripon, and resolutions were passed asking our Senators and members of Congress to labor for the passage of these measures. Such memorials and resolutions were this morning adopted in the Assembly with but one dissenting voice.

These two bills, as amended, were passed with a unanimity rarely witnessed on any important measure, there being but two votes, those of Mr. Marsden, of Adams, and Mr. Carpenter, of Vernon, in the negative.

The disposition of the grant will, we think, meet with almost universal approbation throughout the State; and it is probably better calculated to promote the general welfare than any other measure that has been proposed on the subject. We believe it better for Portage, better for Madison, better for Milwaukee, better for Fond du Lac, and better for the State, than any bill that has been presented with a view to securing the special interests of either of the points that were contending for the grant.

There have been few measures acted upon at any session of our State Legislatures which have been more sharply contested, or called for greater parliamentary skill and sagacity than the disposition of this grant. Mr. Hadley has been the leading champion of the Fond du Lac bill, and has employed all his great ability and experience to secure the triumph of that interest. He was ably seconded by Mr. Coleman, of Fond du Lac. Mr. Hopkins, of this city, and Mr. A. J. Turner, of Portage, have championed the Portage interest with a tact and foresight fully a match for their able antagonists and with the vantage ground of a stronger position. Mr. Doe, of Winnebago, has also exercised a large influence in the action of the bill, and is perhaps more than any other man entitled to claim the credit of originating the leading features of the compromise which has finally succeeded.

THE OLMSTED FALLS MURDER.

More Particulars—The Examination of Colvin and Miller Commenced—The Mystery Still Unexplained.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 28th.]

City Marshal J. W. Schmitt and Lieutenant of Police Samuel Furnald, yesterday morning went to the scene of the late bloody tragedy in the township of Olmsted, for the purpose of investigating the matter, and aiding the authorities, if it was needed in ferreting out the perpetrators of that horrible murder. They returned last evening, and from Marshal Schmitt we learn a few additional particulars.

As we have stated, a search was instituted for the body of McConnell, but it was not very thorough, nor conducted with any system. Just as the officers from this city were about leaving the depot at Berea, they were informed of one circumstance that may yet lead to something of importance. It was told them that the tracks of a man had been traced from the scene of the murder for nearly the distance of two miles in a westerly direction, to the shanty of an Irish woman. The person who followed the trail applied at the shanty for admittance, but was refused. After some considerable persuasion the woman allowed him to enter the front room of the house, but would not allow him to open the door of the second and only other room in the tenement. In tracing the tracks there was one suspicious peculiarity. At intervals along the whole distance there were palpable evidences of the man having stopped, for the purpose of resting, or to raise into position some heavy weight that he was carrying upon his shoulders. Marshal Schmitt sent word to the authorities at Olmsted Falls of this discovery, and advised an immediate and thorough examination of the premises of the above woman and the surrounding locality. Whether it will amount to anything can only be known after investigation. But nothing should be left undone to discover the whereabouts of the man McConnell, dead or alive, as much of the mystery of this terrible tragedy hangs upon it. If his dead body is not found in the vicinity, the clue to the perpetrators of this murder becomes the more complicated and harder to unravel.

The two men, Colvin and Miller, were brought to Olmsted Falls, after their arrest, as we before stated, and yesterday their examination before a Justice of the Peace was commenced at the hotel in the village. The excitement among the citizens of Olmsted and Berea is very great, and a disposition is manifested on all hands to discover the murderer, if possible. Five witnesses were examined yesterday, the principal one being Mr. Crawford, whose statement we gave, in substance, in yesterday evening's edition. No essentially new features were presented in the testimony of any of the witnesses examined, but the feeling is gradually growing that the two men in custody are the guilty parties.

The examination will be continued to-day, as will also the search for the body of McConnel. As heretofore, if anything new shall transpire in relation to this horrible and mysterious affair, we will lay it before our readers at the earliest possible moment.

THE GREAT IRON STRIKE.

The Latest Situation at Albany and Troy Foundries—The Moulders' Union—Its Position—The Founders' Association.

[From the Albany Evening Journal, 28th.]

It is publicly stated that the plan of the Moulders' Union in carrying out the objects of their recent strike, is this: Workmen in Troy and Albany to suspend operations until the objectionable placards posted in the shops have been taken down, when they will resume, and those in other cities will follow their example—the strike being thus carried out in detail, and those who are in employment at any particular time, assisting by their contributions in the support of those who are not.

The Troy *Press* is informed that the President of the National Iron Moulders Union has issued instructions to all subordinate associations to adopt the following plan of action: The members of all Unions, excepting those of Troy and Albany, are to go to work and accede to the demands of their employers. In these two cities the strike is to continue until the objectionable notice posted up in the foundries is rescinded. After the employers in Troy and Albany have yielded to the demands of their workmen, then the moulders there will resume work, and those of other cities will, in turn, strike. By means of this rotation, those Unions who continue work, can assist those who are on a strike until the object is accomplished.

The *Press* thinks this plan evinces "very shrewd sagacity." It is, indeed, a sagacious plan, and would work admirably, if the founders had not learned wisdom from the enforcement of similar "shrewd" plans in the past, and were not fully prepared for it in anticipation of just such instructions as the above.

The Association of National Founders is divided into Divisions. This Division consists of the State of New York and the cities on the Lakes. By the articles of organization, the Division can be called together at any time, grievances stated, and a general "lock-up" ordered, the effect of which would be to close every Foundry in the District, business only to be resumed on a system similar to that under which the Philadelphia founders are operating, which can easily be done, while there are so many boys seeking opportunities to learn trades and workmen desiring employment.

As this would throw out of employment every "Union" man, we still hope that the present disagreements will be settled without a resort to this method of counteracting the movement of conquering the founders in detail; but we confess that we have but little reason to anticipate it. Should the "lock-up" come, the moulders will only find employment in the establishment of a co-operative foundry. We understand there are several foundries in this city they can have at a fair price, if they desire, whether they succeed in bringing about this state of things or not.

The Solid Homes of Boston.

[From the Boston Traveller, 26th.]

"In Boston we have a large number of high cost dwelling houses, especially upon the new city, where Commonwealth avenue and Arlington street may in some sort be compared in the costliness of the structures to the New York avenue recently widely quoted.

"The following was the assessed value last year of houses on Arlington street, commencing next to Beacon street: $37,000, $40,000, $42,000, $45,000, [illegible] $35,000, $38,000, $46,000, $35,000, $30,000, [illegible]

"Commonwealth Avenue—$30,000, $37,000, $30,000 (A. Lawrence), $45,000, $45,000, $31,000, $31,000, $37,000, $37,000, $125,000, (Hon. S. Hooper,) $50,000 (J. Stetson), $30,000, $30,000, $35,000 (W.) Chadbourne, $60,000, $35,000, $30,000, $32,000, [illegible] (Thomas G. Appleton,) $33,000, $35,000, $30,000, $65,000.

"On Beacon street the two houses erecting for Gardner Brewer and J. M. Beebe were assessed last year in an unfinished state at $142,000 each. Completed they will probably be valued at $150,000, including as they do about five thousand feet of land at $12 per foot. The old house of the late Hon. H. G. Otis is assessed at $113,000, but includes a large lot of land.

"The double house of Hon. David Sears,

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Cottage House [illegible] rooms, pantry, closets, &c. with [illegible] Inquire of Mr. OTTAWAY, at the office [illegible]

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, [illegible]

FOR SALE—Two new two-story [illegible]

FOR SALE—House and Lot No. [illegible] North Franklin st. [illegible] Excellent business location. [illegible]

FOR SALE—Only four more of those cheap residence lots on Warren st., at only [illegible] S. DELAMATER & CO., Real Estate Office, [illegible] Washington st.

FOR SALE—Hotel at Bristol Station, [illegible]

FOR SALE—New stone front [illegible] THOMAS B. [illegible] Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Frame House No. [illegible] Metropolitan Block.

[illegible] lots, each 40 feet [illegible]

The [illegible] be held in [illegible] Board of Education [illegible] mencing Tue[illegible] and continuing [illegible] the Board has [illegible] purpose.

Applicants for [illegible] to comply with the [illegible]

1. To present satis[illegible] character.

2. To have taught, [illegible] than three years, at least [illegible] been in this State.

3. To pass a thorough exa[illegible] phy, penmanship, reading, [illegible] metic, English grammar, mo[illegible] tory of the United States, algebra, plane geometry, and the theory and [illegible] tice.

Applicants will also be expected to [illegible] elementary knowledge of the Natural Sc[illegible] pecially of Botany, Physiology, Zoolog[illegible] these are essential to success in the more [illegible] improved methods of primary instructio[illegible] quaintance with the school laws of Illinois, much at least as relates to the legal rights and duties of teachers, will also be expected.

The examination will be conducted by both the written and oral methods. Written answers will be required to printed questions, a specified time being allowed to each subject; while the applicant's practical teaching power, knowledge of the theory and methods of instruction, etc., will be elicited by oral questions and answers, with demonstrations and illustrations upon the blackboard.

All regular graduates of our State Normal University, who have taught successfully for three years, (one year in Illinois,) will be entitled to the State diploma without further examination; and the same privilege will be extended to such graduates of other Normal Schools (and to such only) as have passed through an equally extended course of study.

The attention of teachers is invited to the following resolutions, recently passed, unanimously, by the Chicago Board of Education:

"*Resolved*, That all persons holding State certificates shall be entitled to certificates from this Board without further examination, whenever they shall apply for positions as teachers in our schools.

Resolved, That we recognize the State certificate to be a means for raising the standard of scholarship among teachers; for awakening a greater interest on their part in the cause of Education, and for securing greater efficiency and a higher standard in the instruction given in the schools of the State; that the plan adopted by the State Superintendent for carrying out the State law meets with our hearty approval, and that we recommend the subject to the favorable notice of the School Boards and teachers throughout the State."

Resolutions of like import were also unanimously adopted by the State Board of Education, and by the State Teachers' Association, at their last meeting.

It is the object of the law under which these examinations are held, to suitably recognize and honor those experienced and successful teachers, who have conferred character and dignity upon the profession in the State, and all such are cordially invited to attend. In authorizing the award of State diplomas to teachers of superior merit and ability, the legislature [illegible] out the views and wishes of the teachers of the State, as repeatedly expressed and urged by them through the State Association, County Institutes, and other channels of public opinion; and it is hoped that a general disposition may be manifested by the profession to sustain the policy which they have inaugurated, and the legislation which they have secured.

NEWTON BATEMAN,
Superintendent Public Instruction.

COPPERHEAD STATEMENT.

President Johnson's Position in Regard to the Connecticut Election.

A. E. Burr, Esq., editor of the Hartford *Times*, and the Hon. Colin M. Ingersoll, formerly a member of Congress from the New Haven District, have just published the following card, giving the particulars of an interview with the President, on the 23d instant:

To the Editors of Connecticut:

The undersigned were introduced to President Johnson on Friday evening, the 23d instant by Gen. Rousseau, a member of Congress from Kentucky, and a personal friend of the President, who had previously assured us that the President, in view of the success of his restoration policy, so vital to the welfare of the Union, desired the election of the Hon. James E. English in Connecticut. Gen. Rousseau remained with us during our interview with the President.

We stated to the President that we had called to ascertain, beyond question or doubt, the position which he took in a late conversation with Gen. Hawley and Messrs. Owen and Griswold, of Connecticut, a report of which had been published, and which we believed did not fully represent the President's sentiments as expressed upon that occasion.

He said that he had no views to conceal; that the present crisis demanded frank avowals, and he had publicly made them; he hoped there would be no deception practiced upon the people.

We read to him the despatch of Messrs. Owen and Griswold to the Republican meeting in Hartford.

He expressed surprise that the gentlemen had omitted an essential part of his remarks. He said he did stand upon the principles of the Baltimore platform, the object of which was to restore the Union, and that was his object now. He did desire the success of the Union party.

We then said, it is claimed in Connecticut that when you say you desire the success of "the Union party," you desire the election of Gen. Hawley, as the party that supports him calls itself the Union party.

He replied that he meant by the Union party at this time the party which supports his Union restoration policy, whoever they may be, and no others. He did not consider those who oppose his policy as belonging to the Union party. There should be no misrepresentation in this matter. He considered that the welfare of the Union depended upon the success of his restoration policy.

The President then remarked that Messrs. Owen and Griswold should have reported him as saying that he was the friend of those who supported his policy, and the opponent of those who opposed it. The question, said he, of my restoration policy is now the paramount question, and all who oppose it are my opponents.

We assured the President that if those gentlemen had so telegraphed his remarks, we should not have been here this evening.

The President then said: "The principles of my restoration policy are fundamental. No man can approve of my policy and that of Congress at the same time; that is impossible. In New Hampshire it was claimed that both policies were supported, which, of course, could not be; but after the election it was claimed that a Radical victory had been achieved." He trusted that the people would not now be deceived.

We then handed to the President the resignation of Postmaster Cleveland. He took the letter and read it over carefully, and remarked: "I this morning read in the *Intelligencer* Mr. Cleveland's late speech at Hartford; it is a good speech; he takes the right ground." He then read Mr. Cleveland's letter again, and in our presence signed upon the back of it his approval of Mr. Cleveland's course, and calling the secretary requested him to put it, in an official envelope and direct to it Mr. Cleveland, which having been done, the President returned it to us, unsealed.

Our interview was exceedingly pleasant and entirely satisfactory to us, and we so expressed ourselves to the President on taking leave of him.

March 26, 1866.
A. E. BURR,
C. M. INGERSOLL.

ILLINOIS SOLDIERS' COLLEGE.

Interesting Meeting of the Trustees—Incorporation and Organization of the Institution.

An adjourned meeting of the Trustees of the Illinois Soldiers' College convened at the College building in Fulton, Ill., on the 27th inst., Rev. A. Eddy in the Chair, who, after stating the object of the meeting, invoked the Divine blessing on the enterprise. On motion persons present, not members of the Board, were invited to seats with the Trustees.

On motion, a committee, consisting of Hon. S. Wilcox of Elgin, D. L. Hough, Esq. of Lasalle, and Judge J. McCoy of Fulton, were appointed to draft a certificate of association to be filed under the general law of the State for the incorporation of institutions of learning. During the absence of the committee letters were read from Gov. Oglesby, Major General Orme and others, commendatory of the enterprise.

After some general remarks by various gentlemen present, the Board adjourned to meet again at 7 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

On reassembling, the Committee reported a certificate of incorporation, after which Rev. J. E. Forrester, D. D., of Aurora, delivered an address of great power and eloquence, upon the results and issues of the war, and paying a glowing tribute to those engaged in it, and commending the returned heroes and their children to the sympathy and care of the loyal people to whom their efforts had secured the blessings of peace and a re-united country. At the close of the address, which was listened to by a large and appreciative audience of the citizens of Fulton, the report of the Committee on Organization was fully discussed, when the meeting adjourned to meet Wednesday at eight o'clock.

WEDNESDAY'S SESSION.

The discussion of the report of the committee was resumed, and after slight amendment was adopted as follows and ordered filed according to law:

Desiring to organize and become incorporated under the statutes of the State of Illinois, with the view of establishing an institution of learning, the undersigned have and hereby do associate themselves together for that purpose, and do hereby certify and declare—

1. That the name and style of said Institution of Learning is and shall be "Illinois Soldiers' College and Military Academy."

2. That it shall be located at the city of Fulton, Whiteside county, Ill.

3. That the number of trustees thereof shall be eighteen.

4. That the following named persons are and shall be the first Trustees thereof who shall hold their offices until a special act of incorporation acceptable to them may be obtained, which shall be applied for at the next session of the Legislature of the State by said Trustees, and an organization thereunder had, to-wit: Alf. Eddy, John Covert, D. L. Hough, Josiah Leonard, Leander Smith, Orrin Cowles, James McCoy, Henry Fish, Charles Randolph, John H. Bryant, Isaac H. Elliott, James M. Beardsley, Henry Panton, J. E. Forrester, Sylvanus Wilcox, Winfield F. Osgood, Edward H. Allen and Miron G. Towsley.

5. That in said institution it is proposed to teach the following branches, to wit: The common and higher branches of an English education, ancient and modern languages, commercial, military, and agricultural science.

6. That there shall be in said institution of learning five Professorships, designated as follows: Professorship of ancient and modern languages and literature; Professorship of history, mental and moral philosophy; Professorship of natural and agricultural sciences; Professorship of commercial science; Professorship of military science and mathematics.

In testimony whereof we hereunto set our hands, this twenty-seventh day of March, A. D., 1866.

Others voted that Major Towe be constituted as solicitor in behalf of the college, with a vote of

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A boy to sell India [illegible]

WANTED—To-day, 20 experienced [illegible] Washington st. [illegible]

WANTED—One or two experienced [illegible] Apply at 138 South Clark [illegible]

WANTED—A messenger for a [illegible] Address P. O. Box [illegible]

WANTED—A Jour. Hatter—An A No. 1 cutter; one who understands being [illegible] Highest wages [illegible] Apply at [illegible] McCormick's Building, Chicago. A. M. BARSTOW.

WANTED—A young man to take an interest in a saloon that will take in $50 per day. Cost, if you want a big bargain, to WAINWRIGHT & CO., 132 Dearborn st.

WANTED—A young man with $300 to take half interest in a business paying from $25 to $50 per week. Call immediately at WAINWRIGHT & CO.'S, 132 Dearborn st.

WANTED—A stirring man with [illegible] to buy a half interest in a good [illegible] The right man can make a good thing. Apply to Wm. HOAGLAND, [illegible] Washington st.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, [illegible] and all men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, [illegible] Washington st., Room 5, up stairs. Applicants by mail inclose 10 cents.

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington street, Room 5, up stairs, and secure good paying situations.

WANTED—Good business men who have from $300 to $1,000 to invest in business themselves, to start a profitable business in the [illegible] throughout the Northwestern States. [illegible]

WANTED—I want an "AT" [illegible]

WANTED—In a broker's office, [illegible]

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible]

WANTED—Agents [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Ladies [illegible] FULLER & CO. [illegible] Room 25. Send two stamps for [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] STANDARD HISTORY OF THE WAR. Over 1,200 pages, [illegible] 250 illustrations. Now ready for delivery in both English and German. [illegible] Address ZEIGLER, McCURDY & CO., [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] male or female, at their own homes [illegible] light, pleasant and honorable. For terms, address with stamp, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—(Male or Female.) Can clear [illegible] at their own homes, in a light and honorable [illegible] a few hours daily [illegible] a good paying business. Address [illegible] for full particulars, E. S. LOCKWOOD, [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For the GLOBE SEWING MACHINE, with intermittent Looper Movement, [illegible] awarded at Mechanics' Fair, Boston [illegible] licensed by Elias Howe, Jr. [illegible] KINSON & CO., 144 Randolph st., [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—To sell, in connection with other goods, an [illegible] Call at 123 South Water st., [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—For our Pictorial Instructive Charts [illegible]

[illegible] York must [illegible] ness ga[illegible] machine. United Stat[illegible] dividend last [illegible] my" charged the dividend but from cash pa[illegible] dignantly denied. [illegible] show that the divid[illegible] estly earned. It now [illegible] never paid expenses. [illegible] cluded to sell out they [illegible] clothes and tried to get [illegible] ing the truth. We suppose it [illegible] a bushel measure would not [illegible] and deliberate lies that were tol[illegible] York managers in regard to th[illegible] Next a ring was formed to build a [illegible] Pacific. The lines in the States di[illegible] therefore a line must be built at an [illegible] of seven million dollars to San Fr[illegible] The "ring" took the contract; there was a nice thing in prospect. [illegible] it has resulted we don't know. No[illegible] have a letter from Mr. Orton, Presi[illegible] of the United States Telegraph Compa[illegible] telling about the consolidation, and giving most dismal account of the condition of the Company. He says, it was absolutely necessary to consolidate in order to save the property. Then what tremendous fools the managers of the Western Union Company must have been to take in the United States lines. We never before had an intimation that the managers of the Western Union were fools. We don't think they are. This last mentioned circular is remarkable for its deficiency in information. It volunteers advice, but furnishes no facts. It says the United States stockholders, representing a capital of six millions, are entitled to fifteen per cent. of the net earnings of the consolidated lines; but it takes care not to mention what those net earnings have been or are likely to be. We do not offer any advice to the United States stockholders, but in view of the course pursued by the Trustees; first in declaring a bogus dividend; second in lying for months about the dividend; third in forming or allowing to be formed a ring to fleece the Company under cover of building a line to California; and finally in selling out without saying "if you please" to shareholders; in view of all these things the Cincinnati and other Western stockholders should appoint a committee to look into matters and give to stockholders an honest report, in order that they may know what is best to be done in order to save the remnant of their property.

Then comes the National Bankers' Express. That was gotten up to be sold out, and the sale was made, and yesterday it was confirmed. Stockholders, it is true, were not skinned badly by this operation, but they were very coolly sold out without their knowledge or consent, and we suppose the "Trustees" made a very good thing out of it.

THE LOST FOUND.

An Illinois Girl Recovered from the Indians—An Interesting Narrative.

[From the Denver News, March 20.]

Gov. Cummings has furnished us with the following copy of a letter received yesterday from Major Wynkoop, by which it will be seen that he has recovered the girl mentioned a day or two since, as having been held a prisoner by the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyenne tribe. The papers of Colorado, Utah, Idaho, Montana, and others which may see fit, are requested to copy the letter, as it will aid in the discovery of the relations of the recovered young lady:

FORT LARNED, Kansas, March 5, 1866.

To His Excellency Alexander Cummings, Governor of Colorado Territory:

SIR: I have the honor to state that I have just procured from the Dog Soldiers of the Cheyenne tribe of Indians a white girl, fifteen years of age, named Amanda Fletcher, who was captured on the 1st of last August.

From my conversation with her, and my knowledge of the country in which she was taken, I judge that the locality must have been at or near Medicine Bow Creek, not far from Fort Halleck.

She states that her father and two brothers escaped, and that her mother fell, whether killed or wounded she does not know. Her father, in all probability, is in Denver, Salt Lake City or Idaho Territory.

At the time of the occurrence, Capt. Wilson, 1st Colorado Cavalry, was in command of Fort Collins, and may be able to give you some information in the premises. The girl is anxious to know whether her mother is living, and where her father is. As soon as I can learn the whereabouts of her father I will send her to him. Knowing that you will feel interested in a matter of this kind, I have taken the liberty of addressing you. The young lady was from Minersville, Henry county, Ill., and the family was on the way to Idaho at the time of the attack. I think if inquiries should be made through the press of Colorado, Utah and Idaho, her father can be found.

My address is Fort Larned, Kansas, and I would respectfully request that you acknowledge the receipt of this communication, and let me know what is the result of the inquiries you make for the purpose of endeavoring to find the parents of this unfortunate female.

(Signed) E. W. WYNKOOP,
Major U. S. A., Special Indian Agent.

Fiendish attempt to Poison.

[From the Plymouth, Ind., Republican, 29th.]

From a friend at Etna Green, we learn that a man living in that place, over fifty years of age attempted to poison his wife on last Friday or Saturday night week, with whom he had been living for more than thirty years, for the purpose of enabling him to marry another woman, somewhat younger, with whom he had become enamored. It seems that the old fool and libertine applied to a physician in the place for the poison, telling him what he wanted it for. The physician being startled by the cool, business like proposition of the would-be wife poisoner, asked time to consider the matter. Five or six weeks passed by—the miserable old sinner in the meantime frequently conferring with the doctor in relation to the affair,—when he was informed that the poison would be furnished him at a certain time. Promptly at the hour, the would-be murderers, the man and his paramour, were on hand, and the poison given them, when they started at once on their wicked mission, but were arrested just in time to save the life of their victim, by an officer with whom the doctor had been conferring, and whom he apprised of what was going on.

The guilty pair are now in prison at Warsaw, we understand.

Mr. G. N. Sanders' Case.

[From the London Law Reports, March 9.]

The bankrupt in this case was George Nicholas Sanders, sued as George Nathaniel Sanders, who was thus described: Formerly of Kentucky, then of New York; then lodging at the Trafalgar Hotel, Charing Cross; then of Richmond, America; then of Weymouth street, Portland Place; then of Denbig street, Pimlico; then of Paris; then traveling through England and Ireland; then of Canada; then of Langham Place Hotel, and late of Grafton Place, Fitzroy Square, now a prisoner for debt; contractor with the Confederate government of America for the building and running of iron-plated postal vessels. It appears that the bankrupt at one time held the position of consul in this country for the United States of America.

There was application for release from custody. The bankrupt, in examination before the registrar, stated that his execution creditor was Mr. T. F. Rumsey, to whom he owed £263. He was also detained in custody at the suit of Mr. James Pharo for £545, and Messrs. W. S. Lindsay & Co., shipping agents, of Austinfriars, creditors for £2,372. His debts amount in the aggregate to £10,826. The principal creditors; Mr. A. Haskin, Windsor, Canada; Messrs. Baring Brothers, Bishopsgate street, £250; and Messrs. Lindsay & Co., £2,302.

The bankrupt attributes his failure to "disappointment in the execution of his contract with the Confederate States of America for the building and running of iron-plated vessels."

There was no opposition; but it appearing that there was an informity in the notices, the application stood over to the 23rd inst.

Melancholy Death of a Brave Officer.

[From the Cleveland Herald, 28th.]

All who served in Hazen's brigade of the Fourth Corps in 1863-4 will remember well Capt. James E. Jones, of the 1st Ohio infantry, and will be pained to learn that at the burning of Pike's Opera House in Cincinnati, on the 22d inst., he received injuries of which he has since died. While assisting in saving goods from the burning building he was struck by a piece of the falling cornice, his skull fractured, his right side terribly mutilated, and his right foot torn off at the ankle. He was insensible until his death. Capt. Jones was one of the first seventy-five thousand who went out in 1861, and served from that time with great credit. During the Atlanta campaign, he served on General Hazen's staff as Provost Marshal, and was very highly esteemed by that officer for his intelligent and skillful discharge of every duty. He had no passion for army life, and the endearments of home were strong with him; but he recognized the service as a duty, and no man was braver in action or more untiring and faithful at all times. He will be remembered with affection by his brother officers as a brave comrade and a pleasant, faithful friend.

1411—
1460—
1494—
1504— 1.
[illegible]— 11.
1670— 12.
1688— 14.
1684— 15.
1752— 16. Mo[illegible]
1755— 17. Mer[illegible] vs. G[illegible]
1818— 18. Dougla[illegible]
1909— 19. Wood v[illegible]
1911— 20. Reason v[illegible]

WEDNESDAY, [illegible]

1913— 21. Boynton et a[illegible]
1941— 22. Cushman vs. [illegible]
[illegible]— 23. Vaughan vs. W[illegible]
1955— 24. Wolf vs. Vreelan[illegible]
1958— 25. Seymour et al. vs. [illegible]
1960— 26. Quimby et al. vs. [illegible]
1982— 27. Denis vs. Murphy.
1988— 28. Dunlap vs. Wright.
1990— 29. Mahoney et al. vs. Ke[illegible]
2015— 30. Donohue vs. Davis et al.

THURSDAY, APRIL 5.

2034— 31. Knamer et al. vs. Boyd.
2056— 32. Brown vs. Rogers.
2101— 33. Herzog vs. Nelson.
2112— 34. Spaide use etc. vs. Fisher et al.
2119— 35. Farson vs. Gardner et al.
2127— 36. Brandies et al. vs. Yarwood et al.
2137— 37. Purple vs. Webster et al.
2147— 38. Badger et al. vs. Saltonstall et al.
2154— 39. Hough vs. Burtis et al.
2173— 40. Billings et al. vs. Smith et al.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6.

2174— 41. Badean et al. vs. Smith et al.
2181— 42. Sirreon vs. Maldens.
2187— 43. Ayers vs. North Chi. City R. W. Co.
2188— 44. Orcutt vs. Same.
2189— 45. Fay et al. vs. Rhodes, jr., et al.
2204— 46. Kelly vs. Moran.
2207— 47. Stiles vs. Stiles.
2211— 48. Goodheart vs. Cummins et al.
2219— 49. Pollard et al. vs. Cummins et al.
[illegible]

SATURDAY, APRIL 7.

2222— 51. Jacobs et al. vs. Cummins et al.
2226— 52. Stratton et al. vs. Union [illegible] T. Co.
2228— 53. Ayer use etc. vs. Taylor.
2231— 54. Martin vs. Dorling.
2232— 55. McDonough vs. Henry.
2240— 56. Bowers ex etc. vs. [illegible] et al.
2251— 57. Mason et al. vs. Mead.
2254— 58. Brooks vs. Adams et al.
2260— 59. Waddock vs. Alvord.
2262— 60. Reitz et al. vs. Conkright.

MONDAY, APRIL 9.

2263— 61. Lewis vs. Union Despatch Co.
2268— 62. Cook vs. Norton et al.
2278— 63. Gretzner vs. Chicago & Alton R. R.
2279— 64. Fourth National Bank vs. Ayer.
2280— 65. Miller vs. Fiene.
2283— 66. Stephani et al. vs. Voltz et al.
2292— 67. Jones vs. Rosbrook.
2312— 68. Carver et al. use etc. vs. Schmidt.
2316— 69. Shoup vs. Harris.
2317— 70. Speien vs. Cannon.

TUESDAY, APRIL 10.

2331— 71. Bates et al. vs. Pickard et al.
5— 72. Fullerton vs. Sweetzell.
91— 73. Anderson vs. Commonwealth Ins. Co.
120— 74. In the matter of the assessment of North Branch.
123— 75. Murphy vs. McMahon.
160— 76. Jernegen vs. Iglehart, et al.
166— 77. Smith surv. vs. Iglehart.
235— 78. Ewen vs. Morris.
267— 79. Ogden vs. Stock.
377— 80. McNamara vs. Eastman.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 11.

404— 81. Patton, use, &c., vs. New England M. Ins. Co.
416— 82. Hewett vs. Davis et al.
478— 83. Lamble vs. Peterson.
612— 84. Converse vs. Chilson.
632— 85. Converse vs. Hosing.
650— 86. Burns vs. Woodruff.
655— 87. Howard vs. Dike et al.
683— 88. Wells et al. vs. Mather et al.
685— 89. Clark vs. Magee.
770— 90. Porter vs. Ogden et al.

THURSDAY, APRIL 12.

785— 91. Laster, use, &c., vs. Clapp et al.
848— 92. Curtis vs. Moore et al.
924— 93. White vs. Starrett.
942— 94. Myers et al. vs. Ashton.
1015— 95. McDonald vs. McClellan.
1143— 96. Buschbek et al. vs. Marple.
1146— 97. Wallworth et al. vs. Marple.
1224— 98. Muir vs. Rosenthal et al.
1249— 99. Dunlap vs. Hooper et al.
1273—100. Morse vs. Douglas.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13.

1283—101. Wallace vs. Raymond.
1342—102. Parks vs. Sharp.
1350—103. Frier vs. First National Bank of Chicago.
1402—104. Richman et al. vs. Champlin et al.
1462—105. Champlin vs. Johnson et al.
1463—106. Champlin vs. Webster.
1514—107. McDonald vs. Rowland.
1538—108. Champlin vs. Lyon et al.
1541—109. Ahrens vs. Niessamner.
1584—110. Lee et al. vs. German.

SATURDAY, APRIL 14.

1597—111. Roberts vs. Ryan.
1606—112. Duker vs. Wiemann.
1625—113. Coss, use, etc., vs. Hankhauser et al.
1629—114. Luplow vs. Zickerman.
1666—115. Nunn vs. Hanley.
1768—116. Grant vs. Rusco.
1722—117. Kimball vs. Bliss et al.
1735—118. Small vs. Singer et al.
1749—119. "Dr." Adonis vs. Carley et al.
1761—120. Grovesner vs. Clark et al.

MONDAY, APRIL 16.

1763—121. Roth vs. Moore.
1781—122. Noye vs. Alderson.
1791—123. Taylor vs. Woodruff.
1810—124. Howe vs. Niles et al.
1831—125. Nelson vs. Stiles.
1840—126. McFarlane vs. Templeton.
1888—127. Gross vs. O'Connor.
1890—128. Brown vs. Clifford et al.
1898—129. Ransom vs. Sturt et al.
1899—130. Ransom et al. vs. Schwarz.

TUESDAY, APRIL 17.

1897—131. Turpin vs. Guiler et al.
1919—132. Knoepfle, adm'r, etc., vs. Wells.
1932—133. Stroble, Jr., vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
1971—134. Butler vs. Goodkind et al.
1987—135. Bearslee et al. vs. Avery.
1998—136. Olendorf vs. Cash.
2004—137. Dake vs. Sherman et al.
2020—138. Vogt vs. Voss et al.
2029—139. Stettheimer et al. vs. C. & R. I. R. R. Co.
2037—140. Kraeff et al. vs. Casey.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 18.

2040—141. Williams vs. Slosson.
2042—142. Martin vs. Peines.
2048—143. Beckwith vs. Seymour.
2050—144. Fitzgerald vs. O'Reilly.
2054—145. Knight vs. Munger.
2074—146. Shinn vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
2077—147. Wagner use, etc., vs. Smith.
2087—148. Thomason vs. Maher.
2094—149. Best vs. Moore.
2103—150. Beckwith vs. Pelkin et al.

THURSDAY, APRIL 19.

2105—151. Beckwith vs. Abbott et al.
2120—152. Lane vs. Nix.
2131—153. Rumsey et al. vs. G. T. R. R. Co.
2136—154. McCarthy vs. Goodwillie.
2138—155. Baxter vs. Griffin et al.
2141—156. Baragwanath vs. Behrend.
2148—157. Kassel et al. vs. Hooper et al.
2158—158. Starrett et al. vs. Sullivan.
2164—159. Strubbe et al. vs. C. & N. W. R. R. Co.
2165—160. Harding vs. Kenosha Co'y Bank.

FRIDAY, APRIL 20.

2212—161. Kohler et al. vs. Meyer.
2232—162. Raphael vs. Steiner.
2266—163. Grovesner vs. Winchester.
2270—164. Dean vs. Morgan et al.
2234—165. Forester vs. Schmidt.
2238—166. Turner vs. Roe.
2244—167. Craig et al. vs. Ireland.
2255—168. Leslie vs. Peterson.
2256—169. Meyers et al. vs. Burke.
2264—170. Beckwith vs. Williams et al.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21.

2265—171. Kubner et al. vs. Wagenburger.
2282—172. Andersen vs. City of Chicago.
2289—173. Rumsey vs. Hughes.
2301—174. Oshaboro Branch of Iowa State Bank vs. Stone.
2305—175. Hoyt vs. Meeker.
2306—176. Beckwith vs. Beckwith et al.
2317—177. Herron vs. Epps.
2321—178. Rothschild et al. vs. Pessalas.
2326—179. Bancroft vs. Keller et al.
2333—180. Carlette vs. Lansing.

MONDAY, APRIL 23.

2341—181. Wetzler et al. vs. Lowenthal et al.
2344—182. Wright et al. vs. Walley.
2346—183. King et al. vs. Rutherford.
2347—184. Weaver vs. Sawyer.
2351—185. Eddy vs. Gould.
2354—186. Meyers et al. vs. McConnell.
2356—187. Zator et al. vs. Cantrell.
2362—188. Sloan vs. Ayres.
2363—189. Bligh vs. Noyelian.
2365—190. Perle vs. Gilmore.

AN IMPORTANT SUIT.

[illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30.

There is no new feature observable in the money market to-day. The demand for currency at the banks is very moderate, and good customers are generally accommodated at 10 per cent. per annum; but there is a very close discrimination made in the quality of paper offered, and none but first-class names pass. Street rates are steady at 1@2 per cent. per month. The market is generally easy, but there is an absence of the usual pressure just before the quarterly statements of the National Banks are published.

In connection with these quarterly statements, it is proper to state that they are entirely useless so far as they pretend to be guides to the public in financial matters. We think the time has arrived in the history of this city when an average weekly statement of the banks of this city ought to be made to the Clearing House, and published every Monday, as in New York. This is a public necessity, and no further delay ought to be made in carrying it out.

The market for Eastern Exchange is less active, but the supply continues light and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots were sold among bankers to-day at 75c per thousand premium. There is very little exchange seeking at present, but the demand is less active.

The general markets to-day ruled very quiet, and prices were weaker. The Provision market was dull and heavy. Choice Flour was more active and a shade firmer. Wheat was quiet and without material change in price. Corn was steady. Oats were unchanged. Rye was easier. Barley was steady. Highwines were stagnant.

The Brevoort Insurance Company, of New York, has concluded to wind up its affairs. The telegraph informs us this morning that its outstanding risks will be reinsured by the Metropolitan Insurance Company.

The Board of Trade annual election takes place on Monday next. The contest for the Presidency is now narrowed down to Messrs. Randolph, McChesney and Dore. Mr. Houghteling positively refuses to allow his name to be used in connection with the office, much to the regret of his friends.

Since the National Banker's Express Company has been swallowed up by the Adams, American and United States Companies, the disappointed, or rather betrayed, stockholders and trustees have taken stock in the Merchants Union Express Company, and are determined to aid in making it a grand success. The managers are all active, vigorous business men, and the new Company will start out with a business equal if not superior to that of any of the old corporations. Offices are being established in all the towns and cities of the United States.

This being Good Friday, there was no regular board held in New York, and our quotations for gold are only from "the street." It opened there at 127¼, advanced to 127¾, and closed at 127⅜.

Here gold was sold on the street at 127@127½. The Chicago Stock board held no session, and we have no stock quotations; but there was no essential change on the street from yesterday.

—In New York money on call is plenty at 5@6 per cent, and brokers' accounts are made up with great facility. Commercial paper sells at 7@7½ for the best, and there is nothing to be had at less; good bills, 8@9, and fair, 10@15 per cent, and a good deal that would be parted with at even higher rates, if buyers could be found.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* of Wednesday contains the following:

"There is more than the usual amount of caution respecting dry goods paper, the result of the losses to which that branch of the trade is exposed from the decline in prices."

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* of yesterday states that the failure of Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., of New York, has discredited the following banks: Oil City Bank, Oil City; Bank of Crawford County, Meadville; Venango Bank, Franklin; and the Petroleum Bank, Titusville. The same paper adds:

"The notes of these banks are no longer received at their agency in this city, consequently they are refused by all the brokers and banks. Mr. Culver was also interested in several National Banks, but the notes of such institutions are amply secured, and no discredit can attach to their circulation. We are informed that Mr. Culver has assured the public, through his agencies, that he will be able to protect the notes of all his banks, and cautions the holders not to suffer any loss in parting with them."

—The N. Y. *Journal of Commerce* of Wednesday last contains the following:

"It ought to be generally understood that the clause about the foreign loan contains within it the largest job yet undertaken in connection with the Government finances. The unexplained movement in the public debt reported last month, and suggestive of the most unpleasant reflections, has in it no elements of individual gain to be compared with the establishment of a new American house in London, for the purpose of handling the patronage to be given under this bill. We suppose that upon its merits the clause in question could not obtain a majority in Congress; but coupled with the motive commanding so wide an influence it is probable that nothing will stop it short of a Presidential veto. What could be easier, if the American fiscal agency were thus transferred to London, than to make it the foundation of a new house that would rival any of the present bankers, and be a credit to the country? The parties in view are young, enterprising, favorably connected here to secure the necessary political influence, and, if we except the Duncans, in a better position to handle a large international trade than any firm now granting American credits, or representing this country abroad. We regard it, therefore, as a foregone conclusion that the project will be successful, and the New American agency, supported by the Government, and endowed with such an immense business at the outset, will, ere long, distance all of its older rivals, and leave to the latter only the broken crumbs of their present prosperous trade."

We have no idea that the "foreign loan" clause will pass the Senate; so that the "job" mentioned above will probably be spoiled. There is an innate detestation in the heart of every American against the Government offering a loan in any foreign country.

—The Common Council of Rochester has passed a series of resolutions against the proposed Niagara Ship Canal. Of course Rochester would oppose the scheme. It might benefit some other small town more than it would Rochester.

—In the case of certain New York brokers the Supreme Court of the United States held that a broker is chargeable on purchases of securities made on his account and for his own benefit, the same as on his commission when purchasing for others.

—The following are the comparative earnings of the Michigan Southern Railroad for the third week in March:

1866	$73,037
1865	63,424
Increase	4,662

—The Michigan Central Road earned the third week in March:

1865	$78,870
1866	68,354
Decrease	$9,516

—The Rock Island Road earned the third week in March:

1865	$58,771
1866	55,671
Decrease	$3,100

—The Charleston and Savannah Railroad is another of those Southern lines which were ruined by the operations of the war. The directors of the company have held a meeting, and announce that the corporation is insolvent, and that the road was no longer theirs, but belonged to their creditors. They say that they are without resources, and that it will require nearly half a million of dollars to make the necessary repairs. They make the following exhibit of its present indebtedness:

State guaranty	$505,000
Interest unpaid	124,515
Mortgage bonds	1,397,875
Interest unpaid	317,875
Total indebtedness	$2,344,690

They estimate the value of the road (one hundred miles) at one million dollars, and the rolling stock, depots, lands, &c., at three hundred and sixty-five thousand. This is rather a sorry exhibit for a corporation to make that was at one time one of the most prosperous in the Southern States.

—The Treasurer of North Carolina announces that he is prepared to sell for not less than par, bonds of that State, running thirty-four years, with coupons bearing six per cent interest, payable semi-annually, of the denominations of $100, $500 and $1,000, principal and interest untaxable, for the purpose of paying coupons now due and to become due in 1866, and also bonds due and to fall due the current year.

—In reply to numerous inquiries in relation to the amount of public lands still unsold in certain of the Southern States, the following information has been produced by the General Land Office:

State.	Acres.	State.	Acres.
Alabama	6,732,000	Arkansas	9,298,112
Mississippi	4,760,736	Florida	19,379,635
Louisiana	6,228,102		

—The entire National Bank Note Currency of the United States at present stands [illegible]

On July 1, 1865, it stood	146,927,975
Increase since July 1	$115 [illegible]

The greenback lawful money circulation of the United States, bearing no interest, stands at present [illegible]

	$428,435,878
On July 1, 1865, it stood	433,160,569
Decrease since July 1	$9,725,126

The maximum of National Bank Currency is fixed at	$300,000,000
Present issue as above	262,816,370
Authorized increase in all this year	$37,083,630
Proposed decrease in greenbacks in one year	$34,000,000

—The election for officers of the Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce takes place on Monday next. There are now four tickets in the field. The candidates for the Presidency are Wm. Young and John Plankinton. The name of the former is on three tickets and that of the latter on one.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, 1866.

The receipts and shipments during the past twenty-four hours compare with those of the corresponding date last year as follows:

RECEIPTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	5,919	6,150
Wheat, bu	6,410	1,365
Corn, bu	6,375	5,435
Oats, bu	10,334	2,032
Rye, bu	....	719
Barley, bu	....	....
Grass Seed, lbs	22,897	14,836
Broom Corn, lbs	....	9,344
Cured Meat, lbs	141,171	59,183
Beef, brls	40	....
Pork, brls	15	1
Lard, lbs	375,043	4,815
Tallow, lbs	3,349	1,580
Butter, lbs	12,344	13,194
D. Hogs, No	176	8
Live Hogs, No	3,697	1,676
Cattle, No	3,727	2,789
Hides, lbs	45,655	40,149
Highwines, brls	178	300
Wool, lbs	1,880	4,500
Lumber, feet	36,000	35,000
Shingles, feet	700,000	349,000

SHIPMENTS PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

	1866.	1865.
Flour, brls	6,504	214
Wheat, bu	7,075	320
Corn, bu	18,857	....
Oats, bu	7,474	4,700
Rye, bu	....	....
Barley, bu	528	....
Grass Seed, lbs	67,290	14,536
Broom Corn	19,561	3,750
Cured Meat, lbs	1,094,750	88,000
Beef, brls	1,879	....
Pork, brls	151	....
Lard, lbs	38,736	23,375
Tallow, lbs	400	....
Butter, lbs	18,800	2,360
D Hogs	55	....
Live Hogs, No	395	....
Cattle, No	1,331	232
Hides, lbs	58,718	4,508
Highwines, brls	363	87
Wool, lbs	4,303	11,637
Lumber, ft	[illegible]	678,000
Shingles, No	[illegible]	800,000
Lath, pcs	110,000	287,950
Salt, brls	1,036	87

The general markets to-day ruled inactive and [illegible]

at [illegible], but the only sale reported was a lot of 500 barrels yesterday evening at $25.25. To-day there were no sales. Bulk Meats were neglected. Lard was dull, but stocks are very firmly held. About 600 tierces prime steam Lard were sold at 18c. White Grease was sold at 13@13½c.

Highwines were neglected and nominal at $2.20 per gallon. No sales reported.

The Flour market was quiet, but prices were about 10c better on good Extras. Sales were made at $9.50@9.75 for White Winters; $7.25@7.50 for Spring Extras and $6.50 for Spring Supers.

The Wheat market was quiet and without any decided change, with sales at $1.40 for Extra Spring; $1.35@1.36½ for No. 1; $1.37½ for fresh in Northwestern and 98@99c for No. 2 Spring—closing quiet, but firm at $1.34@1.34½ for No. 1.

Corn was in steady demand at about yesterday's range, with sales at 44@45c for No. 1; 37½@41c for No. 2, and 37@37½c for Rejected in store.

Oats were quiet and without any decided change, with sales at 26c for No. 1, and 25@25c for No. 2 in store.

Rye was dull and easier with light sales of No. 1 at 62c.

Barley was quiet with sales of prime Canadian at $1.06½, and State at 80@95c by sample.

There was an active demand for Timothy Seed and the market was firm at an advance of fully 25 per bu., with liberal sales at $3.25@3.40 for fair to prime. Clover Seed was steady and firm with sales at $6.00@6.50. Flax Seed scarce and nominal at $2.00@2.05.

Salt was quiet and unchanged with sales at $2.25@2.30 for domestic fine—the inside figure for round lots on dock.

There was a more active demand for Groceries, and the market was firm at our quotations.

The following dispatches were read to-day on Change:

NEW YORK, March 30.

Common Flour easier. Wheat 1@2c better and active. Corn firm. Oats quiet and steady. Pork and Lard dull and heavy. Whiskey steady. Gold nominal at 127¾.

LATER.

Flour irregular; common heavy; sound buoyant at $7.40@8.05. Wheat firmer at $1.62@1.62. Corn buoyant at 79c. Oats firm; new 57@58c; old 54@55c. Pork easier at $25.00.

LATER.

In the afternoon there was very little business doing in No. 1 Spring Wheat, and the market was nominal at $1.34@1.34½.

Advance in the Rates of Inspection.

Owing to the additional expense incurred in placing inspectors in the grain elevators, the directors of the Board have decided to advance the rates of grain inspection, twenty-five per cent. At the present rates the fees are not enough to pay the expenses incurred, hence the advance. The new tariff which goes into effect on Monday next is as follows. In a parallel column will be found the old rates:

	Old Rates.	Advanced Rates.
Inspecting grain into store, per car	20	25
Inspecting grain on board vessel, per M	40	50
Inspecting grain from canal boat, each	1.00	1.25
Inspecting grain out into cars, per car	[illegible]	[illegible]

The Yield of Lard.

Under the impression that the Cincinnati *Price Current*, in making up the yield of Leaf Lard, had accepted the figures of Messrs. Milward & Co., with regard to Chicago, and which included head and gut, we referred to the matter. In reply to our remark on the subject, the *Price Current* of yesterday says:

We did not take the average furnished by Mr. Milward in making our calculations, either this year or last; but always deducted a fair average for head and gut, and our average for Illinois shows this.

Imports of Breadstuffs and Provisions at New York.

The following are the imports of Produce at New York for the week ending March 24:

[illegible]

The following are the exports for the same time:

[illegible]

Pittsburgh Oil Market—March 29.

Refined oils were dull. We have but few sales to report. The principal attention was paid to the raw article. Sales 300 barrels Bonded, Philadelphia delivery in May, at 41c. This is a slight advance. Sales 500 barrels, July delivery, at 43c. Prices are evidently looking up. Free oil was without inquiry. Sales 1,000 barrels Bonded on the spot, at 34c, sellers' option. Sales 1,000 barrels Bonded, August delivery, buyers option, Philadelphia, at 43c. Sales 500 barrels Bonded, July delivery, buyers' option, at 43c.

New Orleans Market, March 23d.

Flour continued in good demand at previous rates. Corn was in light supply, with a very active demand, and prices had further advanced, the sales of the day aggregating 5,600 sacks, at 85 to 88 cents for yellow and mixed, 88c for white and white mixed, and 90c for white. Oats were also in light supply, with a good demand existing—1,300 sacks quoted at 60c. Bran $1.45. Hay $35.00@38.50 and firm. Pork, bacon, lard and green meats were dull and neglected. Bale rope, in first hands, 15c. Western beef cattle, third quality to choice; hogs, first quality, 9c. Milch cows $100@$115.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 30, 1866.

[illegible]

One shilling added to above prices when transferred.

CHICAGO CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY TRIBUNE,
Friday Evening, March 30.

BEEF CATTLE—According to the Board of Trade reports, the receipts and shipments since our last issue, compared with the corresponding period of 1865, have been as follows. It should be borne in mind that these shipments and receipts are really those of the day preceding:

[illegible]

The actual receipts since our last report are as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the sales as reported at the different scales up to 4 o'clock:

[illegible]

The extreme range of prices paid to-day was $4.25 for common, to $6.35 for choice Steers.

The market to-day has not been an active one, and prices have not been sustained. The unusually large receipts of the past few days, and the unfavorable tenor of Eastern advices, have tended to depress the market.

Drovers are the chief sufferers by this sudden reaction, some of whom have lost heavily. The firmness evinced in the market on Monday, and the advance of Tuesday, influenced holders in the country to rush forward their stock, the immense receipts flooded the market, and as a consequence prices had to recede.

Shippers have taken the bulk of the offerings, though packers have bought more liberally than for some days back. The best sale of the day was 11 head choice State Steers, averaging 1,378 lbs, sold by Gregory & Hastings to Housley, at $6.35.

The close is quiet at a further reduction of 10@15c per 100 lbs.

The following are the reported sales:

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY.

[illegible]

HOGS—From the returns made to the Board of Trade, we find the receipts and shipments for the last twenty-four hours, compared with the receipts and shipments of the same period in 1865, to be as follows:

[illegible]

The following are the actual receipts since our last report:

[illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

[illegible]

SYRUPS—Are steady and firm. We quote: [illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—Are firm [illegible]

SEEDS—Received [illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

TALLOW—[illegible]

TEAS—The market is steady and firm. We quote: [illegible]

TOBACCO—There is a steady demand at the following quotations: [illegible]

WOOD—There is a fair trade doing. The old stock is well reduced, and prices are steady, as follows: [illegible]

WOOL—Market steady. [illegible]

One-third off always for unwashed and Buck's Fleeces.

New Publications.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:

Wondrous Strange,

A NOVEL,

By Mrs. NEWBY,

Author of "Kate Kennedy," "Common Sense," &c., &c.

Price—FIFTY CENTS.

Mailed free of postage on receipt of price.

F. A. BRADY, Publisher,
22 Ann street, New York.

Thirteenth Thousand Now Ready.

SNOW-BOUND:

A WINTER IDYL.

With new Portrait. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.

The demand for this new Poem by Mr. Whittier shows that he has reached the popular heart, and the praise awarded by critics proves that he has added new lustre to American poetry.

"The scene is on a New England farm, the sole incident a heavy fall of snow, that for a week shuts them in from the world of news or letters. But the truth, the simplicity, the tenderness, and the exquisite calm and delicacy of the poem, these lift it out of the atmosphere of the commonplace into a higher and purer haven, where we see only the stars."—*Christian Times and Witness, Chicago.*

"None but a poet of highest genius and of a true Christian heart could give these home-pictures as simple as the sketches of Homer, as rich as the scenes of Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, and as heart-touching as Burns' Cotter's Saturday Night."—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, in *Newburyport Herald.*

"The sketches of scenery, character, and life are so true and beautiful that they cannot fail to make the heart of every New Englander, however far he may have wandered from his native soil, glow with fresh delight."—*Independent.*

Sent post-paid on receipt of price.

TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers, Boston.

The Illustrated Phrenological Journal for April

[illegible]

FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway, New York,
Or WALSH & CO., Chicago.

Stomach Bitters.

Alpine Bitters! Alpine Bitters!

The continually increasing demand for this universally popular

EUROPEAN TONIC
AND
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR,

has induced the undersigned to make such arrangements abroad as will enable them constantly to supply all orders with which they may hereafter be favored.

THE ALPINE BITTERS
AND
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR,

Imported exclusively from Switzerland, is made entirely from ROOTS and HERBS, harmless in themselves, but marvelous in their health-sustaining and strengthening properties. Their recuperative qualities are unsurpassed, and are especially efficacious in all cases of FEMALE DEBILITY, arising from any cause whatever. Also, for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and as a positive preventive of CHILLS AND FEVER arising from Malaria, &c. Orders supplied by

KORNEMANN & CO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
No. 8 Cedar st., New York.

For sale in Chicago by

WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Fruits and Fancy Groceries, French and German Wines.
57 State-st., City Hotel Building

Auction Sales.

NOTICE—Administrators' Sale—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of VROMAN BECKER, deceased will sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

All the Lumber, about two million (2,000,000) feet, consisting of Pine, Whitewood, Ash, Oak, Black Walnut, Hickory, Maple, Sycamore, Basswood, Cherry and Elm, of various sizes and dimensions, now lying at Yard No. 460, North Pier. Also all the

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

And materials and patterns for making same, consisting of THRESHING MACHINES,

SEIDLEY'S PATENT SULKY HAY RAKES,

FOUST'S PATENT HAY LOADERS. Also, the Patents for the States of Illinois and Iowa for manufacturing SEIDLEY'S PATENT SULKY HORSE HAY RAKE, and a Patent for SWING GEAR for THRESHING MACHINES, for the United States. Agricultural implements can be seen at 41 and 43 South Canal st. Sale of Lumber to take place at 460 North Pier, April 5th, 1866, at 10 a. m. Sale of Agricultural Implements at Nos. 41 and 43 South Canal st, on the 6th of April, 1866, at 10 a. m.

[illegible]

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION

FOR

Utah and Montana.

[illegible]

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES, OF ALL SIZES.

Fairbanks, Greenleaf & Co.

[illegible]

Miscellaneous.

NURSERYMEN AND DEALERS!

[illegible]

PAPER MILL

FOR SALE.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Children with Worms.

From five to ten drops of Radway's Ready Relief in a teaspoonful of sweet cold water, and from half to a whole one of Radway's Regulating Pills, given at night, will rid any child from the presence of worms. Almost every child will be troubled sometimes with these parasites, and so will grown-up people occasionally, because their health is not always well taken care of. It is not upon the healthy elements of the body that worms exist. They are bred upon the diseased humors and slimy deposits; they are the offspring of corruption. That corruption must be first disposed of before the worms can be expelled. [illegible] Radway's Ready Relief and Radway's Regulating Pills will kill the worms first and then throw off the offensive materials that support and nourish them. The common vermifuges of the day, the anthelmintics, and so on, may destroy these filthy little reptiles, but they will not prevent similar nuisances from being formed as fast as the originals are expelled. The Ready Relief and the Regulating Pills are the only things that will thus thoroughly do the work. Whether the worms be in the stomach, the bowels, or the intestines, whether they be in the stringy or any other organization of the system, the Ready Relief and the Regulating Pills will kill them and bring them away; expel them from the body and so renovate the diseased organs that no more worms will be engendered. These medicines so change the disordered nature of the system that all the corruption is gotten rid of, and little by little every tissue is made what it ought to be, every organic action rendered productive only of sound wholesome effects. The worms are gone, and the child or the adult enjoys afterwards the highest health. [illegible] Sold by Druggists. The trade supplied by LORD & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. Bigelow

Is the only Physician as a Specialist now in the city that can be entirely relied upon. Go to HIM, and not suffer Disease to remain in your system, disfiguring your face and body, besides destroying your happiness and future prospects in life. He has made personal disease and nervous debility his study for the last twenty years, and is therefore the person whom all afflicted should consult. No one ever heard of a patient of his not being cured since he has been in the city. His reputation has vouchers in all the city papers, his patients and the medical profession, both here and abroad, as being the most skilled Specialist here, and a thorough master of his profession. If all others fail, don't despair; give him a call. It is only a common occurrence with him to cure such cases. His rooms are separate for ladies and gentlemen, and the most complete in the city. Consultations free and confidential.

Office No. 179 South Clark street, corner of Monroe, half a block from the Post Office. Post Office Box 154 Chicago, Ill. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m.

Send for his "Guide to Health," published monthly, free of charge.

YOUNG MEN, TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Doctor Bigelow devotes much of his time to the treatment of those cases caused by a secret habit which ruins both body and mind, unfitting the unfortunate individual for either business or society. The sad effect of these early habits, or the excess of riper years, is to weaken and debilitate the constitution, destroy the physical and mental powers, diminish and enfeeble the natural feelings, and exhaust the vital energies of manhood; the pleasures of life are marred, the object of marriage frustrated, and existence itself rendered a term of unceasing misery and regret. Such persons, especially those contemplating marriage, should lose no time in making immediate application, as Dr. B., by his new treatment is enabled to ensure a speedy and permanent cure.

Office, 179 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 221 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Dr. Webster,

184 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p.m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, sexual illness, dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly chat will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Dreier, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermot, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids Mich.; Dr. Bowen and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thorn, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Oh, Mr. Ring! Mr. Ring!!

Ring's Vegetable Ambrosia is doing WONDERS. It is THE great Hair Restorative of the age. Warranted to restore Gray Hair to its original color, prevent baldness, remove dandruff, and cure all disease of the scalp.

N. B.—It is the CLEANEST, best PERFUMED, QUICKEST WORKING, of anything of the kind in the market. Thousands are daily testifying to its merits. Certificates to the truth of this may be found with our Wholesale Agents, SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Nos. 1 and 3 Randolph street, Chicago.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

Chevalier's Life for the Hair

Will restore Gray Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR; STRENGTHEN and PROMOTE the growth of the weakest hair; stop its falling out; keep the head clean, cool, and healthy; can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; is unparalleled as a HAIR DRESSING; and is recommended and used by our best physicians. I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, N. Y.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Constitution Life Syrup.

Has produced a revolution in medicine. What may seem almost incredible is, that many diseases hitherto considered hopelessly incurable are frequently cured in a few days or weeks; and we cheerfully invite the investigation of the liberal-minded and scientific to cures which have no parallel at the present day.

During the past five years we have contended with obstacles and overcome opposition as herculean as were ever encountered by any reformers.

Rapidity of cure. Some say: "Your cures are too quick," while others doubt their permanence, and think that diseases can only be "cured by the 'slow, recuperative process of Nature.'"

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a positive and sure remedy for all diseases originating from an IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, and for all (hereditary) DISEASES transmitted from PARENT to CHILD.

Paralysis. It is so universally admitted that CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is the only effective means of restoration in the various forms of Paralysis, that we need not reiterate that it is emphatically the Great Life-giving Power.

Dyspepsia. *Indigestion, Weight at Stomach, Flatulence, Liver Complaint, Want of Appetite, Bad Breath, Constipation, Biliousness.*

Scrofula. *Scrofulous Swellings, Glandular Swellings, Ulcers, Salt Rheum.*

This taint (hereditary and acquired), filling life with untold misery, is, by all usual medical remedies, incurable.

Rheumatism. [*Arthritis.*] *Lumbago, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Gout, Tic Doloreux.*

If there is any disease in which the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP is a sovereign, it is in Rheumatism and its kindred affections. The most intense pains are almost instantly alleviated—enormous swellings are reduced. Cases, chronic or vicarious, of twenty or forty years' standing, have been cured by us.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP purges the system entirely from all the evil effects of Mercury, removing the Bad Breath, and curing the Weak Joints and Rheumatic Pains which the use of Calomel is sure to produce.

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP eradicates, root and branch, all Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, like ULCERS, PIMPLES, BLOTCHES, and all other difficulties of this kind, which so much disfigure the outward appearance of both males and females, often making them a disgusting object to themselves and their friends.

For all Forms of Ulcerative Diseases, either of the Nose, Throat, Tongue, Spine, Forehead, or Scalp, no remedy has ever proved its equal.

Moth Patches upon the female face, depending upon a diseased action of the Liver, are very unpleasant to the young wife and mother. A few bottles of

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP

Will correct the secretion and remove the deposit, which is directly under the skin.

Diseases of the Liver, giving rise to Languor, Dizziness, Indigestion, Weak Stomach, or an ulcerated or cancerous condition of that organ, accompanied with burning or other unpleasant symptoms, will be relieved by the use of

CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP.

As a General Blood-Purifying Agent, the LIFE SYRUP stands unrivalled by any preparation in the world.

THE RICH AND POOR are liable to the same diseases. Nature and Science have made the CONSTITUTION LIFE SYRUP for the benefit of all.

PURE BLOOD produces healthy men and women; and if the Constitution is neglected in youth, disease and early death is the result. Do not delay when the means are so near at hand and within the reach of all.

WILLIAM H. GREGG, M. D.,
Sole Proprietor, New York.

MORGAN & ALLEN,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, AGENTS.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, [illegible]

The Great New England Remedy.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND [illegible]

The Greatest Discovery of the World.

[illegible]

Spermatorrhea.

[illegible]

Railroads.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.

[illegible]

Special Notices.

Private Matters—To the Unfortunate.

DR. CLARKE, the most successful and only reliable Physician and Surgeon in Chicago, (engaged exclusively in the treatment of diseases of a private and confidential nature), at his old established PRIVATE MEDICAL DISPENSARY, 169 Clark street, No. 4 Larmon Block, continues to cure when all others fail, every condition of disease which patients usually wish kept secret. Thousands can testify to the great success of Dr. C. in the treatment of Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, all cases of the Bladder and Kidneys, Syphilis in all its terrible forms, Old Lingering cases of the most horrible diseases when the blood has become poisoned, producing blotches on the Face, small Watery Blisters, Ulcers, Pains in the Head and Bones, Eruptions of the Scalp, Nodes of the Bones, Ulcerated Sore Throat and Nose, &c., which, together with an endless number of sufferings, are earnestly advised to apply while they may yet be restored to health.

Dr. Clarke's invaluable BLOOD MEDICINES, for the complete eradication of every vestige of VENEREAL DISEASE, stands alone as the only potent and effectual remedy of the unfortunate and unsuspected sufferer. These medicines can only be had of DR. CLARKE, at his Private office, where every species of confidential case is successfully treated. Remember, that thousands who had given up ever again enjoying health have been fully restored by the infallible preparations of DR. CLARKE'S.

Price, $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Sent to any part of the country [illegible]

TO THE LADIES.—Dr. Clarke is Professor of the diseases of females, and can be consulted on all private and delicate derangements, with the assurance of relief. No lady should be without a box of Dr. Clarke's celebrated FEMALE PILLS—a safe and effectual remedy for irregularities and obstructions, no matter from what cause. N. B.—The directions when these pills should not be taken accompany each box. Price $1 and two stamps. Send two stamps for "Private Letter to Married Ladies."

Young men, take particular notice! You who, by indulging in certain solitary practices (or from any other cause) have contracted that soul-harrowing and body-destroying disease, SEMINAL WEAKNESS, can be restored to health by applying either in person or by letter to Dr. Clarke. Send two stamps for "Private Letter" on this subject.

Strangers (of either sex) visiting Chicago, and who are in need of a medical friend, and have no time to stay in the city to be cured, can have medicine to take with them. Safe and speedy cures guaranteed. Persons living at a distance can be cured at home by addressing Dr. C., stating case, symptoms, &c. Medicine sent, (securely packed and free from observation) to any part of the country, with full and plain directions for use.

Physicians or others needing syringes or other instruments or appliances, had better order them through Dr. C.

At the office (which is so arranged) patients never come in contact with one another, and see no one but the Doctor: therefore, let no feelings of modesty or bashfulness deter you from making immediate application, either in person or by letter, and do not risk your health and happiness for a lifetime, but go or send at once to the physician or surgeon whose business it is, and he will restore you.

All cases strictly confidential.

Office hours from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m. On Sundays from 10 to 2. Address letters, No. 4 Larmon Block, Chicago.

Agua de Magnolia.

The prettiest thing, the "sweetest thing," and the most of it for the least money. It overcomes the odor of perspiration; softens and adds delicacy to the skin; is a delightful perfume; allays headache and inflammation, and is a necessary companion in the sick room, in the nursery, and upon the toilet sideboard. It can be obtained everywhere at one dollar per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

S. T.—1860—X.

The amount of Plantation Bitters sold in one year is something startling. They would fill Broadway six feet high, from the Park to 4th street. Drake's manufactory is one of the institutions of New York. It is said that Drake painted all the rocks in the Eastern States with his cabalistic "S. T.—1860.—X.," and then got the old granny legislators to pass a law "preventing disfiguring the face of nature," which gives him a monopoly. We do not know how this is, but we do know the Plantation Bitters sell, as no other article ever did. They are used by all classes of the community, and are death on Dyspepsia—certain. They are very invigorating when languid and weak, and a great appetizer.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

"In lifting the kettle from the fire I scalded myself very severely—one hand almost to a crisp. The torture was unbearable. * * * The Mexican Mustang Liniment relieved the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly, and left very little scar.

"CHAS. FOSTER, 420 Broad st., Philad'a."

This is merely a sample of what the Mustang Liniment will do. It is invaluable in all cases of wounds, swellings, sprains, cuts, bruises, spavins, etc., either upon man or beast.

Beware of counterfeits. None is genuine unless wrapped in fine steel-plate engravings, bearing the signature of G. W. Westbrook, Chemist, and the private stamp of DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all druggists.

All who value a beautiful head of hair, and its preservation from premature baldness and turning gray, will not fail to use Lyons' celebrated Kathairon. It makes the hair rich, soft and glossy, eradicates dandruff, and causes the hair to grow with luxuriant beauty. It is sold everywhere.

E. THOMAS LYON, [illegible]

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

What Did It?—A young lady, returning to her country home after a sojourn of a few months in New York, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place of a rustic, flushed face, she had a soft, ruby complexion, of almost marble smoothness; and instead of 23, she really appeared but 17. She told them plainly she used Hagan's Magnolia Balm, and would not be without it. Any lady can improve her personal appearance very much by using this article. It can be ordered of any druggist for only 50 cents.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Heimstreet's inimitable Hair Coloring has been steadily growing in favor for over twenty years. It acts upon the absorbents at the roots of the hair, and changes it to its original color by degrees. All instantaneous dyes deaden and injure the hair. Heimstreet's is not a dye, but is certain in its results, promotes its growth, and is a beautiful HAIR DRESSING. Price 50 cents and $1.00. Sold by all dealers.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Lyon's Extract of Pure Jamaica Ginger—for Indigestion, Nausea, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Cholera Morbus, &c., where a warming, genial stimulant is required. Its careful preparation and entire purity makes it a cheap and reliable article for culinary purposes. Sold everywhere, at 50 cents per bottle.

SARATOGA SPRING WATER, sold by all Druggists.

Scrofula.

This disease is often so deceitful in its nature, and so deep seated in the human system, that it sometimes resists the most powerful remedies that HUMAN AGENCY can bring against it. But we say without fear of contradiction that LINDSEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER is a reliable medicine for this complaint. Many who have given themselves up as incurable, are now living in perfect health, being restored by the use of the BLOOD SEARCHER. We recommend afflicted ones to try it. Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Pittsburgh, Pa.

For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 & 28 Market street, Chicago, and druggists generally.

Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Leander H. Butler and the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of L. H. BUTLER & CO., is this day dissolved.

MELVILLE W. FULLER,
CHARLES H. HAM,
HENRY M. SHEPARD.

Chicago, March 28, 1866.

DISSOLUTION. R. B. Ogden retired from the firm of JOHN O. MONROE & CO. March 6th. The books and accounts will be settled by S. B. Yowell at the office of the late firm.

JOHN O. MONROE,
R. B. OGDEN.

Chicago, March 27, 1866.

JOHN O. MONROE

Continues the Produce Commission business at the old stand, 254 South Water st., under the same style of firm, from March 6th.

JOHN O. MONROE & CO.

Chicago, March 27, 1866.

NOTICE.

MR. ROBERT FORSYTH

Has this day withdrawn from our firm.

JAS. R. BAKER & CO.

Chicago, March 27, 1866.

Paper Collars.

LOCKWOOD'S

CLOTH PAPER

LINED COLLARS.

LOCKWOOD'S

Moulded Paper Collars.

A New Line of Discounts to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD MF'G CO.,
83 Reade street, N. Y., and 255 South Third street, Philadelphia.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,

SHIP CHANDLERS,

DEALERS IN

Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,

205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.

Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,

Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.

Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines of every description.

Tents of Every Kind.

Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.

Of 8 oz. or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.

G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,

217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,

and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,

CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,

Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.

OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES

FLAGS

Of every description.

City Notices.

PUBLIC NOTICE AS TO STEAM EXHAUST.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, March 23, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held February 8, 1866, it was ordered:

That all exhaust steam from steam engines, which are now connected with the public sewers, whether by direct connection with the same, or through private drains, in the streets and alleys, or in the lots or [illegible], shall be disconnected from the said sewers or drains, and such exhaust shall be carried up through or along the outside of the buildings where such engines are situated, so as to discharge above the top of the same, with the least possible inconvenience to adjoining premises.

It is also ordered, that no steam boiler shall be blown off into the sewers, or into the drains connected with the same, except through a catch basin, (the same to be built by one of the drainlayers licensed by the Board), of sufficient capacity to retain any dirt or scale which may be discharged from such boilers, from entering the sewers or drains, and said catch basin to be provided with a trap sufficient to exclude the steam from passing into said sewers, and drainage and such connection shall only be made by a special permission of the Board, and under the inspection and to the approval of one of its Engineers or Inspectors.

All exhausts must be disconnected from the sewers and drains, and all blow-off pipes must be made to conform with the above regulations, by or before the 15th day of April, 1866, after which time the Board will proceed to enforce the city ordinance, Chapter XLI, Sec. 4, provided for the protection of the sewers against the parties violating the same, and against any steam-fitter, plumber or drain layer who may make any such illegal connection.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

CHICAGO, March 28th, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received from the drain layers licensed by the Board until Thursday, the 5th day of April next, for the laying of [illegible] inch pipe drains, as have been ordered by the Common Council, on West Randolph and West Madison streets, from the river to Halsted street, which may not have been put in by the owners of the lots. Bidders to state the rate per foot for the drain, including all curves and junctions, and the price for each catch basin of 3½ ft. in height complete, with double 3-inch cover. The above work to be done according to the general regulations established by the Board, and to the approval of its Engineers and Inspectors. The Board reserve the right to reject any and all bids.

By order of the Board.

A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

AN ORDINANCE TO AMEND Sections 2 and 4 of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning slaughtering within the limits of the City of Chicago." Passed December 18, 1865.

Be it ordained by the Common Council of the City of Chicago:

SECTION 1. That Section two of an ordinance entitled "An ordinance concerning slaughtering within the limits of the City of Chicago," passed December 18, 1865, be and the same is hereby so amended, that the time for the completion of the yards and buildings therein mentioned, to be constructed and finished by John Reid & Co., be extended until the first day of May, 1866.

SEC. 2. That Section four of said ordinance be also amended, so that the time therein limited shall be extended to the first day of May, 1866.

SEC. 3. That these amendments shall not be held or construed to alter, change, modify or qualify any of the other provisions of the said ordinance so amended, nor to release John Reid & Co. from any other liability imposed or created by virtue of the ordinance thus amended.

SEC. 4. That this ordinance shall not take effect or be of any validity until the said John Reid & Co., and other sureties, shall execute a writing to the city of Chicago, expressly giving their consent and acceptance of this amended ordinance and file the same in the office of the City Clerk of said city.

SEC. 5. This ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after the execution and filing of the writing aforesaid in said City Clerk's office, and not otherwise.

Passed March 19, 1866.

J. B. RICE, Mayor.

Attest, A. H. BODMAN, City Clerk.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, March 27, 1866.

Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago ordered that Sixteenth street, from the east [illegible] State street to the east side of Prairie Avenue, be curbed with curb-stone, graded and gravelled, and [illegible] paved walk boulder stone; said work to be done under the superintendence of the Board of Public Works, and that the sum of eleven thousand nine hundred and thirty five dollars and fifty-six cents be assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by the improvement so ordered, according to the provisions of the Revised Charter, as amended, in such case made and provided;

Now, therefore, public notice is hereby given to all persons interested, that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. 15, in the Court House, in said city, on Thursday, the 5th day of April, A. D. 1866, at the hour of ten o'clock a. m., to assess the amount above named, directed, as aforesaid, by the Common Council to be assessed on the real estate deemed benefited by the said contemplated improvement.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,

Chicago, March 22, 1866.

LOTS WANTED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.

Proposals from the owners of lots to sell to the City of Chicago lots suitable to erect school buildings thereon, situated in the localities or in the vicinity of the localities hereinafter designated are solicited, and will be received at the office of the City Comptroller until Friday, 6th day of April next, at 4 o'clock p. m. The lots offered for sale must be not less than one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet in front and depth, fronting on streets, and the size, number of lot and block distinctly stated, and price asked for the same. The localities in which lots are wanted are as follows, to-wit:

1st—South of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks, in the Foster school district, near the corner of Walsh and Jefferson streets.

2d—West of Brown school, near the corner of [illegible] and Walnut streets.

3d—Near the corner of Sedgwick street and Chicago avenue.

4th—Near the corner of [illegible]

5th—Near the corner of [illegible] quarter of section [illegible]

6th—[illegible]

7th—Near the Rolling Mill at or near the northwest corner of block 49, in Sheffield's addition to Chicago.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all proposals offered.

WALTER KIMBALL,
City Comptroller.

Government Sales.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF U. S. MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, April 10, 1866, 2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons; 4 Passenger Cars, 25 Box Freight Cars, 8 Stock Cars, 4 Platform Cars, 32 Small Truck Cars, 21 Trucks for Freight Cars, 12 pairs Wheels on axles, 2 Steam Pumping Engines, 1 Stationary Engine, 12 Henderson Pumps, 150 tons second-hand Railroad Iron, (good). A large quantity of scrap, Nails, Switch Fixtures, Car Couplings, Bar Iron, Springs, Paints, Chains, Mauls, Axes, Picks, Stoves, Files, Sperm Oil, &c.; 10 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet; lot of Office Furniture; contents of Printing Office; a large quantity of New Shelf Hardware; 1 Herring Safe; 1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished, with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread wheels.

Sale to commence at 10 a. m.

Terms cash, in Government funds.

H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT Property at Macon, Ga. By direction of the Secretary of War all the Building Materials, Steam Engines, Machinery, Tools, Iron, Copper, Lumber, and stores of various kinds, which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for their Armory and Arsenal; and the parts of a large Armory, Laboratory and Arsenal; and also Tools, Machinery and Materials collected from Iron Works and Armories in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at Public Auction. Among the articles to be sold, are [illegible] lbs Copper, pigs; 42,000 lbs Copper, round rod; [illegible] lbs Copper, bar; 30,000 lbs Copper sheet; 300,000 lbs Wrought Iron, bar and rod; 500 tons Pig Iron; 250 tons Cast Iron, unserviceable shells; 34,000 lbs Lead, pigs; 43,000 lbs Tin, block and sheet; 4,000 lbs Chain, crane and cable; 12,000 yards Cloth, Cotton, English, Serge, oiled and enamelled; 5,000 lbs Leather; 3,000 ft Belting; Sole and harness leather, assorted sizes; 100 Machines, Lathes, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip Hammers, besides Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Blankets, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 53 unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze, 35 broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory Stores and Materials, Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of Paints and Oils.

The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, as the lots will be large, and of valuable property.

Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.

The sale will commence on Wednesday, April 4th, 1866, and continue every day until all the property is sold.

Terms cash, in United States currency.

D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt. Col. Com. Augusta Arsenal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,

NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 24, 1866.

I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Franklin Shops, on the 10th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Machinery: 8 Couplings, for line shaft; 1 Steam Engine, 10x18 inch cylinder, horse power; 1 Steam Engine, 14x24 inch cylinder; 1 Steam Engine, 9x16 inch cylinder; 25 Journal Boxes; 1 Centre; 1 Tent; 2 Post Hangers, boxes and bolts; 10 Post Hangers on line shaft; 4 Lathes, Engine, shafe head; 1 Lathe, Engine, double head; 1 Lathe, hand, small with iron shears; 1 Lathe, hand, small with wooden shears; 1 Lathe, pattern makers; 2 8-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 2 3-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 1 12-inch Pulley, bored and turned; 1 14-inch Pulley, bored and turned; 4 15-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 1 12-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 3 12-inch Pulley, bored and turned; 6 24-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 1 36-inch Pulleys, bored and turned; 14 Cone Pulleys; 1 6-ft Iron Planer; 1 6½-ft Planer; 1 7½-ft Planer; 1 24 inch Planer; 200 feet Line Shafting; 11 feet 3¾ Shafting; 41 Machine Taps; 3 Producing T's, 1 to 6 inch, 1-2 inch, 1-3 inch.

This Machinery is of the best patterns and all in good condition. Persons wishing to examine it before the day of sale can do so by calling at the Franklin Shops.

Terms, Cash. Government Funds.

By order of Capt. A. R. Eddy, Chief Quartermaster Dept. Tenn.

S. B. KIRK,
Bv't Maj. and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES, by direction of Bv't Brig. Gen. Wm. Myers, Chief Depot Q. M.

There will be sold at public auction, at the Government Corral, north of Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., 1,000 Fine, well conditioned Mules.

The sale will commence on Thursday, the 12th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue (at the rate of 150 per day) until all are sold.

These are the pick of twenty thousand or more good, serviceable mules, and are the finest lot of mules offered for sale by Government since the close of the war. They were selected for service on the Plains, but are not required.

The Franklin avenue street railroad cars run within a square of the Corral.

Animals will be sold singly.

Terms—Currency—U. S. Treasury Notes.

JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, April 16th, at same hour and place.

JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKEY, WINES, &c.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the JUDICIARY SQUARE WAREHOUSE, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz:

[illegible]

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.

Terms—Cash.

Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.

Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.

C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

Business Cards.

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,

GENERAL

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

For the purchase and sale of

Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.

Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.

196 South Water Street, Chicago,

AND 37 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.

Liberal advances made on consignments. [illegible]

MOWING AND REAPING

MACHINE

KNIVES AND SICKLES.

[illegible]

West Fitchburg, Mass.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The unequalled success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of decay.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once reinforced, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The unsocial, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom or an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition.

For those diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.

W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff street, New York.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY

DOES NOT KEEP

SMOLANDER'S

EXTRACT BUCKU,

Tell him it has

Saved the Lives of Millions,

[illegible]

IT CURES MORE CASES OF

Diseases of the Stomach

AND

KIDNEYS,

GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,

Chronic Gonorrhea,

AND

FEMALE COMPLAINTS

Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.

BUY IT. TRY IT. BE CURED.

Price, One Dollar.

Sold everywhere. B. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.

BURLEIGH & ROGERS,

Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.

One trial will prove

Marshall's Uterine Catholicon

Will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing, and debilitating symptoms commonly known as FEMALE DISEASES, WEAKNESS, IRREGULARITIES, &c., which weary and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50, for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy, and refinement afforded no exemption.

Read the following:

LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 21, 1860.

I am a graduate of the regular Medical College. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease which I had entirely failed to cure. One lady had constant hysterics; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had whites, falling, irregularities, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. There has not been a single failure in its operation.

C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.

See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1 50. Sold everywhere.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills

Are the best in the world for family use, and for

INDIGESTION—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUSNESS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.

On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.

Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera

Will be positively and certainly cured by

The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup

It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.

THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S

Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents.
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.

Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.

THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 300 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the cause, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail postpaid on the receipt of 25 cents by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.

All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale, wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William street, N. Y.

FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., B. SCOVIL, Chicago, Ill.
GREENE & BUTTON, H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.
PARDEE & CLARK, Madison, Wis.
ALLEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa.
BIXBY, [illegible] & CO., McGregor, Iowa.
DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.

And by Dealers Everywhere.

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.—On Monday, April 2d, 11 a. m., the Board of Public Works will receive proposals at their Office for curbing, filling & paving West Randolph street and West Madison street, from the respective bridges on said streets to Halsted street, as heretofore advertised, and according to specifications on file at this office.

The attention of contractors is invited to these proposed improvements.

J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR SAFES AND LOCKS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 m., April 5th, 1866, for furnishing Burglar Proof and Fire Proof Safes and Locks as may be required by the Treasury Department for one year from the acceptance of the proposal of the successful bidder.

Specifications and drawings for the Burglar Proof Safes, showing the character of construction and material, the number of plates of iron and hardened steel, can be obtained upon application at this Department.

Burglar and Fire Proof safes will be constructed in the same manner and cased with a suitable fire proof covering, [illegible] specifications for which must be furnished by the bidder.

Safes to be shipped in perfect condition within a reasonable time from date of order.

The Locks will be furnished by this Department, but must be put in place by the contractor, and be in perfect working order at the time the safe is turned over to the proper officer of the Government.

The bids to be per superficial foot, measured on the outside, and to cover all charges whatever, including painting and door fixtures, (except cost of Locks).

Proposals will also be received for Burglar and Fire Proof Locks, to be accompanied by samples.

All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him. The sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract for Burglar and Fire Proof Safes to one party, and the Burglar and Fire Proof Safes to another, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.

Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Locks," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.

A. B. MULLETT,
Acting Supervising Architect.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES AT CAIRO, ILL., FOR LEASE.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS DEPOT,
St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1866.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m., Saturday, the 21st day of April, 1866, for the lease, for the period of two years, of the Warehouses at Cairo, Ill., now used by the United States Quartermaster's Department. These buildings will be leased for the period of two years, commencing April 1st, 1866, to the highest responsible bidder, the payment of the rent to be made quarterly in advance, and the lessee to keep them in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and tear excepted.

It will be made a condition of the lease that the lessee shall perform all the storage and forwarding that may be required by the Government, and store and forward all public stores on their arrival at Cairo, free of charge to the United States, and shall be responsible that no damage shall occur to Government property on account of the carelessness of employes, whilst the same is stored in, or being moved to or from, the warehouse.

The Government will reserve the right to terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee thirty days' notice.

Bonds, with approved security, will be required as guarantee for the faithful performance of the obligations of the lease on the part of the lessee.

Form of lease and plans and specifications of the buildings can be seen at this office.

Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Leasing Government Warehouses at Cairo, Ill.," and addressed to the undersigned.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.

WM. MYERS,
Brev. Brig. Gen., Dep'y Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a jail, [illegible] Livingston, Ill., will be received at the office of the County Clerk, in Pontiac, in said county, up to [illegible] o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 10, 1866, said building to be completed by the contractor furnishing all materials, and have the work completed by the first day of October next, under the direction of the committee. [illegible] The committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. [illegible]

S. S. HOTCHKISS,
N. J. HARRINGTON, Building Com.

Pontiac, Ill., March 9, 1866.

Medicinal.

THE GREAT

STRENGTHENING TONIC.

(*Not a Whiskey Preparation.*)

HOOFLAND'S

GERMAN BITTERS!

WILL CURE

DEBILITY! DEBILITY!

Resulting from any cause whatever.

PROSTRATION OF THE SYSTEM,

INDUCED BY

Severe Hardships, Exposure, Fevers

OR

DISEASES OF CAMP LIFE.

SOLDIERS, CITIZENS,
MALE OR FEMALE,
ADULT OR YOUTH,

Will find in this Bitters a pure Tonic, not dependent on bad liquors for their almost miraculous effects.

H

DYSPEPSIA,

AND

Observe the following symptoms resulting from disorders of the Digestive Organs:

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fulness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

O

DISEASES RESULTING FROM DISORDERS

of the

LIVER AND DIGESTIVE ORGANS

are cured by

Hoofland's German Bitters.

This Bitters has

PERFORMED MORE CURES,
GIVES BETTER SATISFACTION,
HAS MORE TESTIMONY,
HAS MORE RESPECTABLE PEOPLE TO VOUCH FOR IT,

than any other article in the market.

We defy any one to contradict this assertion, and

Will Pay $1,000

To any one who will produce a certificate published by us that is not genuine.

O

Hoofland's German Bitters

will cure every case of

CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY,
DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS
AND DISEASES ARISING FROM A DISORDERED STOMACH.

REMEMBER, THAT THIS BITTERS, IS NON ALCOHOLIC.

Contains no Rum or Whiskey, and Cannot Make Drunkards,

BUT IS THE BEST TONIC IN THE WORLD.

READ WHO SAYS SO:

From the Rev. Levi G. Beck, Pastor of the Baptist Church, Pemberton, N. J., formerly of the North Baptist Church, Philadelphia, at present Pastor of the Baptist Church, Chester, Pa.

I have known Hoofland's German Bitters favorably for a number of years. I have used them in my own family, and have been so pleased with their effects, that I was induced to recommend them to many others, and know that they have operated in a strikingly beneficial manner. I take great pleasure in thus publicly proclaiming this fact, and calling the attention of those afflicted with the diseases for which they are recommended, to these Bitters, knowing from experience that my recommendation will be sustained. I do this more cheerfully as Hoofland's Bitters is intended to benefit the afflicted, and is "not a rum drink."

Yours, truly,
LEVI G. BECK.

F

From Rev. W. D. SEIGFRIED, Pastor of Twelfth Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

Gentlemen:—I have recently been laboring under the distressing effects of Indigestion, accompanied by a prostration of the nervous system. Numerous remedies were recommended by friends, and some of them tested, but without relief. Your Hoofland's German Bitters were recommended by persons who had tried them, and whose favorable mention of these Bitters induced me to try them. I must confess that I had an aversion to Patent Medicines, from the "thousand and one" "quack" "Bitters," whose only aim seems to be to palm off sweetened and drugged liquor upon the community in a sly way; and the tendency of which, I fear, is to make many a confirmed drunkard. Upon learning that yours was really a medicinal preparation, I took it with happy effect. Its action not only upon the stomach, but upon the nervous system, was prompt and gratifying. I feel that I have derived great and permanent benefit from the use of a few bottles.

Very respectfully, yours,
W. D. SEIGFRIED, No. 254 Shackamaxon-st.

L

From Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., editor of the Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge and Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

J. NEWTON BROWN, Philadelphia.

A

From the Rev. E. D. Fendall, Assistant Editor Christian Chronicle, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Yours truly,
E. D. FENDALL.

From Rev. D. Merrige, Pastor of the Passyunk Baptist Church, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

D. MERRIGE.

N

From the REV. THOS. WINTER, D. D., Pastor of Roxborough Baptist Church.

[illegible]

Respectfully yours, T. WINTER, Roxborough, Pa.

D

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

See that the signature of "C. M. JACKSON" is on the WRAPPER of each bottle.

[illegible]

Principal Office and Manufactory

NO. 631 ARCH-ST., PHILA.

JONES & EVANS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. M. JACKSON & CO.

For Sale by Druggists and Dealers in every Town in the United States.

Chicago Tribune.

SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

THE CITY.

THE TRIBUNE can be [illegible] on Sunday mornings, after three o'clock, at [illegible].

BRYANT & STRATTON'S Chicago Commercial College is in the most prosperous condition at the present time.

SOLDIERS' HOME.—The regular meeting of the lady managers of the Soldiers' Home was held yesterday in the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., the object being to make arrangements for the formal opening of the new Home, which will be effected a week from next Thursday. The meeting was adjourned till Friday next.

THE POST OFFICE.—On and after the first of April, until the first of October next, the Post Office will be opened at seven o'clock A. M., and continue open until half past seven o'clock P. M., for the delivery of all mail matter. The vestibule will be kept open until nine o'clock P. M., to enable the public to deposit letters for mailing in the night or early morning trains.

A GOOD INVESTMENT.—The Rock River Paper Company advertise in our columns this morning their three large mills for sale. They have so long made the best "print" coming to this market that their reputation alone insures a good business to the fortunate purchaser at once. We understand that they will sell at a fair price, and think this a good opportunity for investment.

FINE JEWELRY.—We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of W. M. Mayo, No. [illegible] Clark street, on the corner of Washington. His establishment is one of the most extensive in the West. He is now receiving a large and choice spring stock of jewelry, solid silverware, new and beautiful patterns of diamond goods and jewelry, set with amethyst, topaz, hyacinth, carbuncle, &c., in most exquisite design and perfect workmanship, which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. Buyers are requested to call and examine.

HOLBROOK'S SCHOOL APPARATUS.—In the Superior Court a suit has been pending for several months, being an action brought by G. & C. W. Sherwood against Andrews & Bigelow, to restrain them from using the word "Holbrook" in connection with school apparatus, to the use of which word the complainants claim the exclusive right. Judge Wilson yesterday decided the suit in favor of the defendants, and the injunction has been dissolved.

In pursuance of this decision, Messrs. Andrews & Bigelow will continue to advertise the exclusive agency of the manufactories of Dwight Holbrook, the perfector of this apparatus, and supply the same as heretofore, in connection with their school furniture and general school merchandise.

THE LEMON PRIZE CONCERT.—Mr. Lemon, of the prize concert, publishes a card in our advertising columns to correct the impression that there has been, or will be, any unfair dealing in the drawing or delivery of the prizes. It is accompanied by a list of the drawing, which will be of interest to holders of tickets. These prize concerts, so called, are all alike, either vicarious or evasions of the law against lotteries, and are demoralizing in their tendency, creating a public desire to risk money on games of chance. There is no reason, however, to believe that Mr. Lemon intends to perform any less than his contract with those who have invested their dollars in his shop.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR THE BOYS.—We call the attention of our readers to the facilities offered for the education of boys at Oak-Wood Hall, Lake Forest. The institution is intended to furnish a home and school for the younger class of boys, where they can receive careful training for a higher educational institution or for the active duties of life. It is a permanent institution, and it is the intention of the principal, Rev. E. Barber, to place it in the front ranks.

The buildings have recently been enlarged and improved at a cost of several thousand dollars.

While provision is made for perfecting the physical organization, the mind, manners and heart receive careful attention, and the best of facilities are presented for the study of all the branches of the physical sciences.

STOLEN PROPERTY RECOVERED.—About a week ago some thieves made a raid upon Mr. Robert E. Nichols' stable, located in the rear of his residence, No. 288 Wabash avenue, and stole a couple of sets of harness and two horse blankets, the hunting up of which has since exercised the sagacity of the police force. Yesterday morning officer James Hall succeeded in following up a slight clue which he had accidentally obtained, and in a barn situated on Third avenue he found one of the sets of harness. Another set he found in a place near the corner of Adams and State streets, and the blankets he discovered in a Clark street livery stable. The finding of the property fortunately led also to the discovery and apprehension of two of the thieves, who are now in custody, as others of the same party soon will be. Until the whole party are arrested it is considered inexpedient to give the names of those already captured.

A DISGRACEFUL SCENE.—A disgraceful scene of a prize fight between two women, was witnessed on Cottage Grove Avenue, on Thursday last, and was conducted to its complete termination, resulting in the effectual whipping of one of the women, without any interference by either citizens or the police. The female combatants and a few friends [illegible] carried on with entire deliberation and freedom from moral or legal restraint. Prize fights between men are beastly exhibitions, but there is an unutterable loathsomeness in the worse brutality of abandoned, wretched women beating each other, tearing hair and stripping each other almost to nudity, for the amusement of a group of blackguards, even lower in the scale of humanity than the women themselves.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF VALUABLES.—Between the hours of four and six o'clock on Thursday afternoon, a room in a boarding house on Canal street, occupied by a man named Michael Kelly, was entered and robbed of a gold watch, $30 in money, and some articles of clothing. The only person seen about the house during the afternoon, upon whom suspicion could be rested, was a man named George Williams, and though no direct evidence could be produced that it was he who committed the larceny, the fact of his having been in the house was deemed sufficient ground to justify his arrest. He was accordingly taken to the Armory. At the Police Court yesterday forenoon, upon the representation of the officers, a continuance of the examination was obtained until Monday next. The prisoner was detained in default of $500.

THE ECLIPSE.—Lady Luna obligingly fulfilled her engagement last evening, and punctually at that. She deserves all the more credit inasmuch as the sky was so hazy at the time set for commencing the performance that no one could have found serious fault with her had she excused herself on account of a bad cold, or other popular reason, from appearing as advertised. People seem to think her a very unreliable creature, as they have named cracked-brained people after her, calling them luna-tics—a statement which should not hereafter be taken on trust. Last night, she was faithful to her engagement, and interested a very large, though fluctuating audience. Many of the spectators were inclined to regard the whole thing as a sell, inasmuch as it was quite impossible to decide whether the obscuration was caused by the shadow of the earth, or by the lazy passing clouds which sailed upon the bosom of the sky. All eyes were directed toward the satellite, to witness the great shadow dance by the man in the moon, but they "couldn't see it." In fact the curtain fell long before the performance was over, and very many of the spectators retired into sundry saloons to look at the eclipse through glasses prepared for the occasion, being made smoky by filling (and emptying) with Scotch whiskey. The second edition of the eclipse occurring at an hour when decent people were supposed to be in bed, is not susceptible of any definite description.

BOARD OF TRADE ELECTION.—A caucus of the representative members of the Board of Trade was held yesterday afternoon in the Exchange room, at which the following ticket was placed in nomination as the regular ticket, after a spirited contest. The election will take place on Monday—the polls being open from ten o'clock in the morning till four in the afternoon:

For President—Robert McChesney.
For 1st Vice President—David Kreigh.
For 2d Vice President—E. W. Densmore.
For Directors—P. W. Dater, M. G. Nichols, H. C. Ranney, Lyman Blair, F. M. Mitchell.
For Committee of Arbitration—H. D. Booth, S. H. McCrea, M. C. Sherman, C. J. Magill, W. T. Baker, M. Leary, C. H. Knight, Geo. M. How, J. W. Preston, M. S. Yarwood.
Committee on Appeals—Chas. Randolph, C. J. Davis, J. H. Dole, John Maitland, M. C. Stearns, Ira Dow, W. M. Egan, N. K. Fairbank, J. W. Finley, S. F. Lawrence.

At another caucus the following ticket was nominated, under the head of "Regular," with the motto of "Rotation in office:"

For President—R. McChesney.
First Vice President—D. Kreigh.
Second Vice President—E. W. Densmore.
Directors—M. C. Stearns, M. S. Nichols, H. Botsford, J. H. Dole, H. C. Ranney.
Committee of Arbitration—S. H. McCrea, M. C. Sherman, M. Leary, C. A. Knight, C. Y. Richmond, F. M. Mitchel, S. P. Carter, H. D. Booth, D. Higgins, George C. Walker.
Committee of Appeals—John Maitland, J. W. Finley, E. K. Bruce, N. K. Fairbank, R. Sprague, C. J. Davis, E. S. Shepherd, S. F. Lawrence, T. J. Bronson, Warren Norton.

STABBING AFFRAY IN A SALOON.—A serious affray occurred at one o'clock yesterday morning in a saloon No. 143 South Clark street, kept by Walsh & Murray, which resulted in something very nearly approximating to a murder. A number of men were drinking and talking in the saloon, all of them more or less under the influence of liquor, when a man joined the company who gives his name as Dr. McCarty. A conversation ensued between the new-comer and the others who seemed to be acquainted with him, on the subject of fire arms and other matters, when McCarty produced a revolver from his pocket and flourished it in the faces of the bystanders. The barkeeper, thinking that matters were assuming a serious aspect, took the Doctor by the arm and led him toward the door, in hope of avoiding a disturbance, when the other men pulled them apart, and a confused scuffle commenced. In a few minutes McCarty was stretched upon the floor, bleeding profusely from two wounds on the head. He was taken up by his companions, who were about to convey him to the surgery, when the whole party were arrested by officer Marsh, who, after encountering some opposition on the part of the men, succeeded in lodging the whole party in the Armory. The wounded man was conveyed to his own residence, at the corner of Franklin street and Chicago avenue, where he now lies in a critical condition. The wounds were apparently inflicted with a knife on the top of the head, on the left temple and on the upper lip.

The man who is supposed to have drawn the knife on McCarty made his escape soon after the encounter, and has not yet been captured. The other parties in the affray, whose names are John [illegible], M. C. McDonnell, were taken before Justice Sturtevant yesterday afternoon. A postponement was granted, on the application of the defendants, in order to procure important testimony for the prosecution. They were released on bail of $[illegible] each for their appearance on Wednesday.

AMUSEMENTS.

PHILHARMONIC MATINEE.—The second of the [illegible] Philharmonic matinees occurs this afternoon at the Opera House, upon which occasion Wehli makes his last appearance in the city. The programme is a very attractive one, embracing for the orchestra, among other pieces, the overture to "Fra Diavolo," and the beautiful romance from Schumann's D minor symphony and a souvenir of Meyerbeer. De Gebele sings an aria from "The Huguenots," and in a duo with Campbell from "Lucia." Wehli plays his "Faust Fantasie" and the "Heather Bells," and a "Tarantelle." No lover of music can afford to lose so pleasant a concert.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. Couldock returned to his legitimate sphere, and appeared in his great assumption of "Luke Fielding" in the Willow Copse, a character which, it is unnecessary to say, he sustained with his accustomed ability. The Couldocks appear this afternoon at the Matinee, and in the evening they will take their farewell benefit, the piece selected for the occasion being "King Lear."

On Monday Mr. Charles Dillon makes his first appearance. The peculiar style of acting of which he professes to have been the originator is what has been termed colloquial tragedy, a style which has been improved upon by the London Fechter. It is something new in the West, and if we may credit the opinions of some of the leading English journals, Mr. Dillon stands in the foremost rank. His delineations of Othello, Hamlet, and—at a considerable interval—Belphegor, have elicited the most flattering encomiums from the London Times and [illegible].

MUSEUM.—"The Wife's Secret" was again presented last evening and the same bill will be repeated this afternoon and evening, with a variation in the afterpiece. A new London comedy, entitled "Black Sheep," is now in rehearsal, and will soon be produced.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The minstrels were well patronized last night, and presented a very entertaining bill of fare, which was taken with infinite relish by a good [illegible].

FIRE AND POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Proposition—Removal of Night Soil—A Proposition—The Sunday Dance Question.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Police and Fire Commissioners was held at Police Headquarters, corner of Washington and LaSalle streets, yesterday afternoon. Present—W. B. Brown, President, in the chair, and Commissioners A. D. Titsworth and Fred. Gund.

After the reading and approval of the minutes of the previous meeting, the Board proceeded to the appointment of the following persons as firemen and special policemen: James S. Fortune, [illegible], William E. Dorsett, Frederick R. [illegible], [illegible], James Maxwell, Thomas Hayden, William Otto, Charles Hahn, Thomas O'Shea, Wallace T. Phelps, W. Perry, E. Ward, Wm. Freese, Nicholas Lewis, [illegible], Charles H. [illegible], Nicholas Barth, James Walter, [illegible].

The monthly pay rolls of the fire department were audited and approved to be paid, as were sundry other bills against the same department.

The Health Officer presented the monthly pay roll for his department, which was audited and ordered to be paid.

The following communication was read by the President and placed on file:

To the Board of Police Commissioners of the City of Chicago:

GENTLEMEN—The undersigned, at the suggestion of some of the city officials, beg leave to lay before you and the Common Council the following propositions concerning the removal of the night soil from the city:

First. To take the entire and complete control of the night scavenger business of said city, under such rules, regulations and provisions as the city authorities have already established, and may from time to time hereafter adopt, and to furnish sufficient teams, hands and other appliances for the full and complete accomplishment of the undertaking.

Second. We propose to carry the night soil to lands of our own, about two miles north, and beyond the city limits, on the Little Fort road; and there sink the same in trenches five feet deep, and cover it first with plank and then with earth two feet deep, and effectually prevent the escape of foul and offensive gases.

Third. We propose to give bond, with good and sufficient security, in any amount that the city may require, for the faithful performance of the undertaking, in case our proposition be accepted.

And we ask this Board to confer with any committee that the Common Council may appoint touching the propositions now laid before you.

W. S. SWAN & CO.

The following communication was received from the proprietors of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, and, on motion, placed on file:

To the Honorable the Board of Police Commissioners:

Gentlemen: The undersigned citizens of Chicago have not been a little surprised to see by the reports of the proceedings of your last meeting, as published in some of the city papers, that a communication signed by a committee of the so-called "Chicago Arbeiterverein" in regard to certain Sunday evening dances of a very low character in the hall of said "Verein" in the central part of the city, said committee used the following language: "Notwithstanding the assertions of a newspaper, the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, two of the proprietors of which paper have been expelled from our association on account of their noisy and mischievous conduct, which even led them at one time so far as to break up a public meeting, etc."

This seems to insinuate as if the undersigned had ever participated in one of those low gatherings [illegible] at such occasions, and that for at least two or three years past we, in common with a great number of former members of said Association, disgusted with the rowdy like proceedings, avoided their meetings and took no active part whatever in the business of the Association. A little over a year ago the so called "Chicago Arbeiterverein" expelled from its reading room the Illinois *Staats Zeitung*, the Chicago TRIBUNE and the Chicago *Evening Journal*, as being inimical to the interests of the laborers and in opposition to the political views of the "Verein," and soon afterwards the undersigned as publishers, (not as editors) of the Illinois *Staats Zeitung* have been summoned to appear before a so called committee of investigation on account of an editorial which had appeared in the columns of our paper regarding some action taken by the "Verein" in reference to the ninety-nine years Horse Railroad Bill, and the River Commissioners' Bill, and to show cause why we should not be expelled. Believing in the freedom of the press, we, through the columns of our paper, informed said committee of investigation that we did not recognize their jurisdiction, and that we considered it but an honor to be expelled from the "Verein," which attempted to muzzle the press, and which, at that time, had even a resolution under consideration to appoint a committee of surveillance over the public press! Anything else that is said about our expulsion is an unqualified falsehood. Amongst the signers of the petition, which contains such an unprovoked and unmitigated libel against us, besides one C. Degenhard, a manufacturer of surgical instruments, is one Carl Hansner, who when received in the "Arbeiterverein" gave his business as that of "lunching," (free boarder,) and another, Edward Schlaeger, who some years ago was found guilty of a gross libel, published against the undersigned, L. Brentano, and adjudged to pay $1,500 damages, upon which he, over his own signature, published the following recantation:

Recantation.

"In regard to the article 'Jacob Trautman on the tossing board of Brentano,' etc., which appeared in the Chicago *Union* of June 19th, 1861, and in regard to several other articles on the same topic, which were published in the Chicago *Union*, I, according to truth, hereby make the following declaration:

"I am the author of these articles. The publication was not caused by Jacob Trautman, the statements in question were only made by Trautman after I had worked upon him for the purpose [illegible] an honest journalist, I would [illegible] such to hear Mr. Brentano first against him. Besides, severe and [illegible] Mr. Brentano made in my the case of the 'Chicago Workingmen's Association' should have been sufficient to refute the charges made by me. Notwithstanding this, I again and again repeated the charges in the Chicago *Union* out of personal and professional hatred against Mr. Brentano. I hated him because he was an editor of the Chicago *Staats Zeitung*, and my endeavors were, by defaming his conduct as an attorney, to ruin him politically, socially and financially. I am conscious of the great wrong I did Mr. Brentano by the publication of the articles mentioned, and I do hereby publicly and voluntarily beg his pardon.

(Signed) "ED. SCHLAEGER.

"CHICAGO, June 15, 1862."

"The above declaration was voluntarily signed by Mr. Schlaeger in our presence.

"A. OSWALD,
"CASPER BUTZ,
"GEORGE FORRESTER."

[In conclusion it is alleged that the said E. Schlaeger procured exemption from the draft last year by proving before the Board of Enrolment that he was afflicted with a permanent physical disability produced by syphilitic disease, from which the document continues:]

Your honorable body will perceive that said E. Schlaeger is not a very fit man to give respectability to Sunday evening dances, or that such dances, held under his supervision and advocated by him, have the presumption of great morality in their favor.

We very respectfully ask you to place this refutation of a foul slander against us on record.

L. BRENTANO,
A. C. HESING.

The Board then adjourned.

THE CROSBY ART GALLERY.

Within a brief time past the people of Chicago have made unexampled progress in appreciation of art and development of taste, especially in the department of painting—but with the good wheat of their progress, the arch enemy seems to have sown a liberal percentage of tares, which it well behooves us to uproot, lest they choke out our grain. One of the noblest evidences of our new life was the Crosby Art Gallery, an institution of brightest promise, wherein the eye of the connoisseur could roam delighted over new fields of form and color, where the amateur might kindle anew the fire of his enthusiasm, and the young be unconsciously educated to a keener appreciation of the beautiful and the true. Such should be its mission, and the public have a right to demand that for these ends it should be conducted. The ardor, nay, the enthusiastic eagerness with which our people gave their support and countenance to it, augured for it the most entire success, and induced the best artists, both at home and abroad, to send their best works to line its walls. At the same time this very public feeling evoked into being among us the tares in the field of art, the picture—manufactured or pseudo—artists and the picture dealers who rely upon seasons of excitement and sensation, like those within the past few months, to dispose of their avalanche of daubs. Unquestioned taste and the ablest management inaugurated and gave sustenance to the Crosby Art Gallery, bestowing the highest character upon the enterprise, and care should be taken that we should not have to say that such things are only matters of its history. It should be maintained not only as a delight for the mature but as a school for the young, in which no works should be allowed except those of the highest merit whereon a standard of correct taste might be formed. That which in art, as in science or literature, is in itself calculated to warp the ductile and uninformed mind, is evil and pernicious, and should be vigorously avoided, the true being the only basis for right development. Judicious and careful as the managers of the gallery named may in many instances have been, it may be worth while to inquire if works of inferior merit may not, under the attraction of heavy gilt frames, the charm of a foreign name and the influence of the laudations of incompetent self-elected critics, have found place upon its walls, and by the advantage of good company decoyed the ignorant and unwary into purchases which could only be excusable if made in an auction room for the ornamentation of a beer cellar. We would not wish to proscribe works of merit, however humble, but we do say that just discrimination should be exercised in judging of its claims, and that size of canvas should not be the only distinction governing the prominent positions in the gallery. It is one of the extremes of audacity, for instance, for daubs of so-called "still-life" to be forced by virtue of their size and garish frames, into a position in the first tier, assuming for them the rank and importance of the highest art. And, it is to be sincerely regretted that there are men ready (for a consideration) to laud such violations of good taste. "Still-life," even when honestly and artistically treated ranks third class in the scale of art, but when painted as some recently displayed in this city, and, unfortunately on the walls of the Crosby Gallery,—has no rank at all, for the days are long past when we bestowed even scanty admiration upon the patterns of ancient Chinese plates, rich in pig-tailed men in blue, wandering among mammoth pagodas, erect upon a plane at an angle of sixty degrees from their antipodal earth. Such pieces of "still-life" as some exhibited on the Crosby Gallery walls, might be excellent signs for some enterprising restaurateur, and might look well—at a distance, if applied to such practical use, but the idea of art must be extremely liberal which would conceive that gilt frames would ever render them suitable for exhibition in an Art Gallery, or even upon the walls of a gentleman's dining-room. Regarding them as portraitures of eccentric necromantic art, one may view with a little interest the hard, sharp outlines of crusts and mustard pots, celery-glasses and petrified oysters, standing erect and clinging with magnetic obstinacy to a table tipped to an angle of twenty-five degrees, but it may be very seriously doubted whether they are fitting companions for the works of Leutze, Bierstadt, Beard, Hall or even of our local artists. As we have already said if well painted, they might have their modicum of attraction in dining rooms or restaurants, but arrogating for them prominent positions in an avowed art gallery, and their laudation by would-be connoisseurs, must only have the effect of insulting correct taste, debasing the character of the gallery which admits of their presence, disgusting the public alike with the exhibitors of such pictures and of the fulsome "puffs" thereof. In what we have said upon this subject, we have studiously avoided the claims of our home artists, and have spoken so truly in the interest of the art-loving public, and in their behalf again protest against allowing unknown and incompetent persons, whether from home or abroad, from disfiguring the walls of our art galleries, and vending there their worthless daubs. We would suggest, as a means for the exclusion of such things as the "still-life" to which we have alluded, the picture of a group of mahogany Indians about a boxwood captive, and some other things of like demerit, which we might specify if disposed to no others like than kind; that a committee of judgment be formed to decide on the merits of pictures offered to the gallery before their admission. We are not quite sure that it would be advisable to appoint this committee from among our home artists, as the miserable daubs produced by some of them do not speak volumes in proof of their skill, and other considerations might possibly also interfere, scarcely worth while to mention. But we have among us not a few gentlemen whose taste in art is unexceptionable, whose discrimination would spare us such infliction as we have had to endure for the want of such discrimination in the past. Some such means are absolutely necessary to preserve the character with which the Crosby Art Gallery was commenced, and realize any of the hopes which have been based upon it.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Some days ago Patrick Vickers, the proprietor of a tavern located near the Lake street bridge, made complaint to the police that his house had been robbed of a large number of watches and other articles of jewelry. His suspicions rested on two men named George Brown and John McKay, who had recently taken quarters at his establishment; he believed they were the parties guilty of the robbery, from the fact that while Brown was boarding with him last summer, several of the inmates of the house had their watches stolen, and the thefts ceased with his departure and were renewed upon his return. The suspected men were accordingly taken into custody and, with their baggage, removed to the [illegible] Precinct Station, where they were subjected to a rigid search by officer Kindelon. They made no resistance whatever to the proceeding. In McKay's pockets the only article found was a sling shot, weighing about a pound, while nothing of any consequence could be found in Brown's possession, except two watches [illegible] stowed away in his valise. They were then locked up in separate cells. On Tuesday night McKay became communicative, and informed the officers that Brown had told him he never visited a town without stealing something of value, and he (McKay) was convinced of the truthfulness of Brown's statement, having with his own eyes seen him steal a pair of pants out of a hotel at the second station on this side of White Pigeon, on the Michigan Southern Railroad. He further stated that he and Brown had intended to make a raid on Chicago before leaving it. The prisoners were brought before the Police Court yesterday forenoon, and placed under bonds of $[illegible] each for a further hearing to-day.

Life Assurance—The "Equitable."

The immense benefits to be derived from Life Assurance are by this time so thoroughly understood by all people of intelligence, all whose lives are worth insurance, that it is not needed to enter into any argument to prove them; but many persons desirous of effecting assurance policies upon their lives hesitate to do so, from a doubt as to the worth and reliability of the several companies and agencies constantly offered to their notice. To such persons we commend the "Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States," the advertisement of which will be found in another column, as one which is firmly established, of the highest reputation, and which offers the most attractive inducements to its policy holders. The report of Superintendent Barnes, for the year 1865, gives to this company the following high endorsement:—"It is believed for the future that no company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring in this Society, as its total expenditure, to cash premium received was, by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance Companies." This high endorsement is supported by the fact that its per centage of total expenditure was very considerably less in that time than any of twenty-one others, and some of them older companies. The ratio of the "Equitable," including claims by deaths and expenses, was but 34.7, whereas the others ranged from 40.1 to 58.0 per cent. At the same time, the success of the Society has been scarcely equalled either in this country or in Europe, its cash accumulations being over a million of dollars greater than the most successful company at the same period in its history, and its annual cash revenue from premiums, at the end of its sixth year, was greater than that of the largest company in the country at the end of its fifteenth. The same report before alluded to, states in this connection that "the new business of this society for the past year (1865)—$13,623,900—exceeds the business of any New York Company in any previous year." The smallness of the ratio of expenditure may be attributed to economy and ability in management, and also to some degree to good fortune, but the credit of the popularity of this company and its enormous income, must be attributed to the great inducements it offers to policy holders. One of its special advantages is the system by which annual dividends are declared to policy holders, thus reducing the payments of the assured and enabling them to assure for a much larger amount than heretofore, with the same outlay of premium, while [illegible] have to wait four or five years before any advantage can be derived from the dividends. The dividends on each annual payment may either be added to that preceding as payment of increase of policy of [illegible] made, holding the policy at its first figures,—may be applied to providing for the annual payments in the latter part of life, or in other ways may be made available as an annual income to the assured. The case of Mr. R. Price, the former Vice President of the Society, is an admirable instance of the beneficial results of this system. The policy on his life was originally for $5,000, but at the time of his death, simply by the annual application of the dividend upon his payments, it had increased to $15,000.

The numerous advantages of this system are acknowledged by every person of intelligence who has investigated it, and the only question for the public to consider, is the reliability of the company making these offers. On this score the "Equitable" Company courts investigation, feeling confident the more that is known of it, the more public confidence will be reposed in it. The Company is most ably represented in this city by Mr. E. C. Wilder, General Agent, No. 79 La Salle street.

A Curiosity for the Ladies.

We clip the following from the New York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"There is on exhibition at the salesroom of Messrs. Wheeler & Wilson, No. 625 Broadway, the first sewing machine (No. 1) made by that company, the present number being about 230,000. Let the interested compare the machine sold in 1851 for $125 with those now offered for $73. The former owner of this machine gives its history as follows:

"This machine was finished early in 1851, and I earned its use from Mr. Wilson himself. I was thus, you see, the first to work the Wheeler & Wilson machine, and learned on the first machine they ever manufactured.

"In 1854 I earned with the machine $295, besides doing my own housework and taking care of my baby. In 1856 we came to Davenport and brought the machine with us. I believe it the first machine ever brought to Iowa.

"I run that machine almost constantly for more than fourteen years, on all sorts of work, from the finest dressmaking to the heaviest tailoring. I quilted a full size bed-spread with it, which had been exhibited three times at the fair. It took me three weeks to do it with my other work; but it could not have been done by hand in as many years. I have even stitched leather with it, and at the time I exchanged it [illegible] for No. 190,330, it worked just as well as [illegible] made.

"It is perhaps, unnecessary for me to add, that I believe the Wheeler & Wilson to be vastly superior to any other machine made. P. S. B."

Time tries all things, [illegible] the final test. Opinions of the skillful may be [illegible] but time is need to confirm them. All failures have had their advocates. It is noteworthy that the sewing machine for which the highest premium was awarded at the World's Fair here in 1853 long since sank into merited oblivion. The past fifteen years have seen numerous machines, with high-sounding pretensions, rise with a flourish, confound the simple, and vanish. So will it be while credulity lasts. The Wheeler & Wilson Company upon the "*Lock Stitch*" as the one best suited to the general purposes of sewing, for beauty, permanence, elasticity and economy of thread, and experience has confirmed the preference. It was at liberty, then, as now, to make a chain-stitch machine; and even now, at a cost of less than 10 cents each, can adapt its lock-stitch machine to make the chain-stitch as well as the lock-stitch, but not believing in the stitch, has steadily refused to give it any kind of indorsement.

"While this Company has given to the public the best fruits of inventive genius, it has guarded it from a multitude of traps. Attachments have been added for various purposes, as hemming, binding, braiding, cording, &c., but it has been kept free of all useless complications. Simplicity of parts and adaptation to the widest range of work, has been the constant aim. Instead of boasting of a variety of useless stitches and movements, it claims to make but one kind of stitch, and that with the fewest movements possible. Hence the machine may run constantly for many years, like the No. 1, above mentioned, or a lifetime, even, and work just as well as when new. With a complication of parts and movements it would require monthly repairs and adjustments. As the purchase of a sewing machine is, or may be, an act for a life time, care should be had in getting what time and use have approved."

LOCAL MATTERS.

A Grand (?) Trial—We yesterday alluded to a trial of sewing machines before a Committee of a County Fair in New York, in which it was stated that the Willcox & Gibbs was awarded the first premium as the best single thread machine. We herewith add a few facts for the reader's consideration. On the second day of the fair the agent for the Florence Lock-stitch machine invited the first class machines to compete for the premium which was awarded by the society. None of them accepted the proposition, and the Committee (one of whom being sole and exclusive owner of one of the "charming Willcox & Gibbs twisted Loop-stitch champions of the single thread fraternity, and therefore fully posted,) gave the award to the Florence. This result was not considered any great achievement by the Florence agent, but was bitterly denounced by the Willcox & Gibbs, inasmuch as they had entered for the premium and did not get it. They then by representing that the first Committee had no authority to decide because they were also on some other Committee, and were prejudiced—procured the appointment of another Committee of three, two of whom they selected, and after two hours of labor on the "exhaustive plan," the second committee produced a report sustaining the thirty-five points claimed by the Willcox & Gibbs agents, which was eminently satisfactory to all who see through a twisted Loop (?) dimly. It was expected by the one-threaded fraternity that this second report would have reached New York city in time to be placed in the hands of the committee of the Fair of the American Institute, before they should decide on the merits of the many machines placed before it for examination. But the messenger charged with its safe delivery stopped at Flanegan's to "smile," and becoming oblivious to the importance of his errand, forgot all about it, and the FLORENCE was awarded the FIRST PREMIUM at the Fair of the American Institute, 1865. For a circular containing further particulars of this "novel" trial, we refer our readers to Messrs. Wm. H. Sharp & Co., 100 Washington street.

Read the following letter:

CRESTLINE, Ohio, December 20, 1865.

Agents Florence Sewing Machine Company, Cincinnati:

DEAR SIRS: I have just been reading an account of the "Grand Trial of Sewing Machines," which I find in the *Commercial* of this date. Last fall I purchased a Willcox & Gibbs, and when I got the animile home would have bet any amount that I had "gone and did it." Well, I did, as the result proved. Wife made one of my boys a pair of pants. Well, in about three weeks from that time I would have been willing to give Willcox & Gibbs twenty-five cents a stitch for every stitch they could find in that pair of pants. Of course I "stood up" for the machine, but the boy could not have stood up in them pants to save him. Well, wife made for herself a calico dress. (She is not afraid to wear calico.) Well, sir, I could not consent to her standing up in that dress in about six weeks from the time it was made, and I very quickly decided to sell out my entire stock in the Willcox & Gibbs Company. I now own a Florence Half Cabinet Rosewood Case Machine, with which we are yet unable to find a single item of complaint. I am not an agent of any Sewing Machine Company, but belong to that class of men who can understand that a sewing machine can be made so simple as to be good for nothing, and

The following answers to points of excellence claimed by the Willcox & Gibbs agents, I presume can be received *ad infinitum*. Many of their claims are ridiculous in the extreme:

(No. 4) It certainly should be the cheapest, at least such is my opinion, and I have had practical experience as above.
(No. 7.) It runs very fast—out of my house.
(No. 8.) I liked the device to prevent running backward, in the last one I gave it.
(No. 9.) So does a single thread $15 machine.
(No. 18.) I liked the single thread, but I could not make it stay there. See the pants and dress they won't be.
(No. 19.) That's a fact, and, too, when not desirable. See that dress of my wife's.
No. 22.) Yes. Machine fastened the thread, and wife fastened it, and yet the pants and dress may be on hand at the next grand trial.
(No. 24.) Is true, for the Florence won't rip.
(No. 25.) True, again, and I was glad of it, as we made the work three or four times over.
(No. 26.) That's so, and they should have added on the same garment.
(No. 28.) That shield is a fine thing, and should apply to the whole community when they have an agent.
(No. 30.) We have never broken a thread yet, and have used No. 200 cotton, and run the Florence as fast as I could drive it. W. & G. must have some poor thread.
(No. 35.) Any mechanic knows that a cord belt is better than a flat inch wide leather belt. of course they do; and finally that must have been a grand, if not a hard trial to that committee.

I purchased my machine of your company's agent in Cleveland. Yours, &c.,
s810 W. W. BAGLEY.

Smoke Burning—The Solartype.—This improvement effects a material change in the ordinary method of combustion, and causes a great saving of fuel. It may be applied in the construction of any kind of furnace or stove, for burning hard or soft coal, or wood, and may be used for stationary engines or locomotives. It effectually burns the black smoke and offensive gases, even of Illinois coal, and makes it equal to Erie for common purposes. Plain stoves constructed on this plan are now being introduced into the chief cities of the United States, and are warranted to save at least twenty-five per cent of fuel. One of these may now be seen in operation, burning Illinois coal, at Parker's tin-roofing store, 51 Randolph street. Manufacturers, Railroad Directors, and all persons interested in the fuel question, or in Illinois coal and coal lands, are invited to examine it. More particular information may be obtained from the undersigned, at the Tremont House, for a short time. M. D. WELLS, General Agent. s308

Persons who are not sick and who do not desire the attention of the physician at the Medical and Electrical Institute, Crosby's Building, 84 and 86 State street, up stairs, will please call at the following hours to take the Electro-Thermal Bath, viz.: Ladies, from 9 to 10 a. m.; gentlemen, from 2 to 4 and 8 to 10 p. m.

JUSTIN HAYES, M. D.,
Resident Physician.
658

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

For Upwards of Thirty Years Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for children with never failing safety and success. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind [illegible] the bowels, cures dysentery and diarrhea, whether arising from teething or other causes. An old and well-tried remedy. Perfectly safe in all cases. Thirty-five cents a bottle. s437-6t

Brown's Bronchial Troches, when allowed to dissolve in the mouth, have a direct influence on the affected parts; the soothing effect on the mucous lining of the windpipe allays Pulmonary Irritation and gives relief in Coughs, Colds, and the various Throat Affections to which public speakers and singers are liable. s350

It is well to get clear of a Cold the first week, but it is much better and safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being Dr. Jayne's Expectorant. Sold by all Druggists.

Atlantic White Lead and Linseed Oil Co., of New York, manufacturers of Pure White Lead, Red Lead, Litharge, Glass Makers' Red Lead, &c.

Also, Linseed Oil, Raw, Boiled and Refined. For sale by druggists and dealers generally, and by ROBERT COLGATE & CO., General Agents, 287 Pearl street, New York.

Go to our friend A. F. Merrill's for kerosene oil, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., 41 and 73 Randolph street.

On the 27th ult., eight tavern keepers in the town of Greece (part of Rochester, N. Y.) went into the Court of Sessions and plead guilty to a violation of the statute by selling liquor on Sunday. The license law making this offence punishable by imprisonment for not more than twenty days, the Court sentenced the party to six hours' service in the Penitentiary. A couple of hacks were procured, and the party of eight drove to the Penitentiary at 3 o'clock and remained until 8, when the Superintendent gave them their supper and they went home. The party consisted of seven gentlemen and one lady—the latter the widow of a deceased tavern keeper in Greece.

At Cleveland, the other afternoon, the Cuyahoga River suddenly rose about two feet, before it at its highest stage about 4 o'clock, when, from some cause, the water began to flow in an opposite direction from the lake. The wind was blowing a stiff breeze from the south, which makes the matter more singular. In the face of this breeze it moved with considerable speed up stream, carrying with it logs, blocks and other floating material, to the great astonishment of the Clevelanders.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK MIDNIGHT MARKET.

(Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, March 30.

The market for railway shares was firm toward the close, and the last sales were highest. There were few representatives of petroleum and the mining board around the street to-day, and the only transaction was a sale of Benton gold, at 2½—a further rise.

The gold market remained firm to the close, and the last sale was $[illegible] at 127⅞. It is said that some orders for gold have gone over to Europe. Exchange drooping at 108⅛.

DRY GOODS MARKET.

The market is quiet, this being Good Friday. Some styles of domestic goods are firm at the prices, whilst others are weak and declining. Foreign goods are also weak and unsettled, though in some of them there is a little more exhibition of strength.

Brown Sheetings—Atlantic A, 25c; Amoskeag, 26c; Bedford, 16c; Dwight A, 23½c; Great Falls M, 23c; Indian Orchard B B, 20½c; Laconia B, 23½c; do. E, 21½c; do. H, 25c; do. O, 24c; Lawrence, 19c; Laurel C, 20c; Massachusetts, 21c; Pacific A, 26c; Park, 25c; Pepperell, E, 25c; Pittsfield A, 18c; Porter B, 20c; Salmon Falls A, 25c; Superior I X L, 16c; Swift River, 19c.

Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett's 31c; Bates' 45c; Bay Mills 32c; Canoe 15c; Columbia A 34c; Forest Dale 25c; Harris No. 1 30c; Hope 25c; James' 30c; Lonsdale 36c; Anthony Manufacturing Company 28c; Palmer River 25c; Palermo 29c.

Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic 20 to 50c; Hoops 67½c to $1.65; Empress trail $1.25.

Prints—Merrimack W 21c, do D 20c; Allen 17c; American 18c; Amoskeag 16½c; Arnold 16½c; Cocheco 20c; Dunnell 17c; Freeman 15c; Hamilton 17c; London mourning 16½c; Pacific 19c; Richmond 19c; Sprague's frocks 20c; do fancy 19c; Victory 15c; Wamsutta 14c.

Stripes—Amoskeag, 35c; Albany, 19c; American, 22c; Eagle, 30c; Everett, 30c; Harvester, 25c; New York, 40c; Thorndike, 23c; Uncasville, 28c; Whittenden A, 25; C, 27½c.

Denims—Arkwright, Brown, 38c; Blue, 36c; Amoskeag, 45c; Haymaker, 42½c; do Brown, 30c; Manchester, 35c; Massachusetts, 40c; New York, 40c; Pearl River, 50c; Warren Brown, 30c; Wide World 35c; York, 50c.

The following despatches were received to-day:

PHILADELPHIA—A good trade doing; goods are selling freely.

BOSTON—Market a little stronger; more inclination to operate.

BALTIMORE—Market quiet, with no change in prices.

Albany Cattle Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ALBANY, March 30.

CATTLE—Receipts of Cattle for the full week, 5,000, some 4,500 of which were Beef Cattle. At the opening the demand for New York was unusually sharp, and many sales were made at an advance equal to ½c ℔ ℔, but the supply proved larger than was expected, and prices receded until this afternoon, when it was impossible to effect sales at figures any better than the ruling rates of last week. About 1,000 head will be taken for Brighton and the other Eastern markets. D. W[illegible] sales of 123 Illinois, averaging 1,310 lbs, at $109; 111, averaging [illegible] lbs, at $92; 26, averaging 1,050 lbs, at $89; 56, averaging 1,2[illegible] at $117.50; 42, averaging 1,150 at 7⅛c ℔ ℔; 44, averaging 1,300 lbs, at 7⅛c; 86, averaging 1,050 lbs, at 7⅛c; 56, averaging 1,000 lbs, at 7⅛c, and 85, averaging 1,225 lbs, at $108.00. C. B. Rogers, 38 State, averaging 1,140 lbs, at 9⅛c ℔ ℔; Barry & Co., 26 Michigan, averaging 1,400 lbs, at 9c; A. G. Phillips, 88 Illinois, averaging 1,190 lbs, at 8½c; Evans, 63, averaging 1,000 lbs, at $7.15 ℔ 100 lbs. Nothing has been sold above 9¼ cents.

Freights will be reduced after the 3d of April to 38c ℔ 100 lbs from Buffalo or Suspension Bridge to Albany, and 55c through to New York.

SHEEP—Are lower than last week, but the demand is good at 6¼c for common and 7@7¼c for good to extra, with occasional sales at 8@8½c for premium.

[Associated Press Despatch.]
ALBANY, March 30.

CATTLE—The cattle market at the opening was unusually active, and owing to the rise in New York, prices rose ¼@½c ℔ ℔, but the supply was greater than was looked for, and to-day prices receded, the decline being almost equal to the advance, so that the rates are about the same as last week, the range being from 6½@9c—the outside price for fancy heavy. Receipts 5,000 head.

Railroad freights have been reduced to 50c ℔ 100 lbs from Buffalo to Suspension Bridge to New York.

SHEEP—Are plenty and somewhat lower, but the demand is fair. Sales 32,000 head at 6¼@8c, according to quality and weight. Receipts 7,000 head.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
ST. LOUIS, March 30.

FLOUR—Inactive at $5.00@6.50 for super, and $7.50@8.10 for extras.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at $1.55@2.15 per bu. Corn lower, tending downward; sales 64@68c for mixed and yellow, and 68@69c for white. Oats, little doing at 40@41c. Barley; sales at 60@75c for spring.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork advanced; country at $26.00@26.25 per brl. Bacon, country at 11½c for shoulders and 15c for sides. Hams; sales of 12,000 brls city shoulders at 12½c, packed; city clear sides at 16½c, packed.

TOBACCO—Heavy Lugs at $2.30@6.10; Leaf at $7.40@28.00.

WHISKY—Steady at $2.23@2.23½.

ST. LOUIS, March 30.

FLOUR—Unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer at $1.75@1.90 for prime; $2.10 for choice. Corn lower at 63@70c. Oats dull at 40@40c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firm at $26.00@26.25. Bacon unchanged.

WHISKY—Heavy at $2.22@2.23¼.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
CINCINNATI, March 30.

FLOUR—Very dull and market depressed.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand; sales No. 1 spring at $1.50. Corn steady and firm; sales of No. 1, mixed at 55c. Oats quiet; sales of No. 2 at 32c. Rye and barley dull—prices unchanged.

COTTON—Quiet; sales of middling at 38c.

WHISKY—Nominal.

TIMOTHY SEED—Advanced to $3.35.

PROVISIONS—Quiet, but firm; 300 brls mess pork sold at $25.00. Bacon, clear sides, sold at 15½c packed; bulk shoulders 5,000 lbs at 10c packed; prime city lard offered at 18½c, buyers offer 18c.

MONEY—Steady. Exchange firmer at 90@75 prem. buying; 100 selling.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]
MILWAUKEE, March 30.

FLOUR—Very dull—No sales to-day.

WHEAT—Irregular and higher. Sales at this morning's Board were: 37,000 bu at $1.24½ cash, $1.34½, seller next week. Noon Board sales were: 37,000 bu at $1.25½@1.25¼ cash, $1.25½@1.25¼, buyer next week. 5 P. M. Board sales were: 37,000 bu at $1.25½ cash for No. 2, closing firm. Rye steady. Sales 180 bags No. 1 delivered at 61c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet. Sales 25 boxes Cumberland middles at 13½c. Butter declined. Sales 1,400 lbs good roll at 34c; 400 lbs at 35c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 3,400 bu; Hogs, 33.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 30.

COTTON—Dull, heavy and drooping, at 40@41c for middling.

FLOUR—Moderately active and the prices without decided change. Sales at $7.15@7.55 for Extra State, $8.35@8.40 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8.85@11.00 for trade brands. The market closes quiet.

WHISKY—Steady. Sales of Western at $2.27.

GRAIN—Wheat more active and 1c better. Sales at $1.50 for old Milwaukee club, $1.6[illegible] for new mixed do, and $1.65@1.68 for new No. 1 do. Corn 1c better, with fair demand, at 78@74c for unsound, and 75@78½c for sound mixed Western in store and delivered. Oats steady, at 34@35c for unsound Western, and 54@55c for sound do.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 29½c for crude, and 46c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and lower. Sales of 5,800 brls at $25.25@26.12 for new mess, closing at $25.25 cash; $24.50@25.00 for old; 250 brls new mess for April, May and June, seller's option, at $25.87@26.50. Beef quiet at 15.00@18.00 for plain mess, $18.00@24.50 for new extra mess. Beef Hams heavy. Sales of 210 brls at 33.00@37.00. Bacon steady at 12½@14½c for Cumberland cut, 13½c for short ribbed, 13c for long ribbed, and 15½c for long clear. Cut Meats unchanged at 11½@13½c for shoulders, and 14½@18½c for hams. Lard less active, at 18½@19½c. Butter quiet at 25@40c for Ohio, and 40@50c for State. Cheese dull at 18@23c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 23.

MONEY—Quite steady at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Lower and dull at 106¾@107.

GOLD—Board held no session to-day. Street sales reported at 127⅝@128, closing at $1.27⅞.

FREIGHTS TO LIVERPOOL—Dull and lower.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—Quiet and unchanged.

STOCKS—The stock market closes firm. N. Y. C. 91¾; Erie, 78½@71¼; Hudson, 104; Reading, 100½@[illegible]; M. S. 69¾@69; Pitts., 78; N. W. pfd, 54½@55; R. I. 110½; Ft. Wayne, 91¾@92¾.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE—Has been dull to-day and but little business is doing.

The following are quotations of bankers' bills at sixty days: 107½@108⅛; do at three days, 107½@108. Commercial bills, 106½@106⅞.

The dividend of the R. I. R. R. is 5 per cent in cash. A larger dividend was expected, and the stock has fallen in consequence.

The C. & T. Directors are in session at Cleveland this p. m., but what dividend they will decide upon is not as yet known.

MARRIED.

In this city, March 29th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. D. D. T. Moro, by the Rev. Dr. Cheney, of Christ Church, Mr. JAMES H. WINDSOR, of Buffalo, and MARY MORE LEWIS. No cards.

☞ Buffalo and Albany papers please copy.

In this city, on Thursday evening, March 29th, by Rev. Dr. Lord, Mr. JAMES HYSLOP and Miss JANE A., daughter of James Hutton, Esq., all of Chicago.

General Notices.

POWERS'

Patent Perpetual Broom!

Make your own Brooms, and thus save ¾ of what you now pay for that article. A few more County and State Rights for sale at a bargain. Men out of business! why will you be idle? when you can take hold of this Broom and make $10 where you invest $1.

Agents are now making from $10 to $50 per day. Buy a Town, County or State Right.

The Brooms are now being manufactured in large quantities in this city. All orders accompanied with the money filled on short notice. Send stamp for circular, or call at my office and get posted and you will invest.

CHAS. E. BROWNE,
Room 1, Tyler's Block, 17 LaSalle st., Chicago.
s202-1p

ANDREW BROWN

Wholesale Provision Dealer and Curer of Extra Sugar Cured Hams.

52 RIVER STREET,

Northwest cor. Water and River-sts, Chicago. n866-1p

Found.

FOUND—A Brindle Cow, about [illegible]. The owner can apply to G. D. WOLF, 109 Madison st, Chicago. s317

New Advertisements.

IMPORTANT CHANGE

IN THE

DIVIDEND PERIODS

OF THE

EQUITABLE

Life Assurance Society

Of the United States,

NO. 92 BROADWAY,

New York.

ACCUMULATED FUND OVER

$2,000,000.

ANNUAL INCOME OVER

$1,000,000.

PURELY MUTUAL.

ANNUAL CASH DIVIDENDS.

At the request of their numerous policy-holders, this Society have determined to declare their dividends ANNUALLY IN CASH the first Dividend will be declared February 1st, 1867. The last Dividend declared on the quinquennial plan reduced the premiums in some cases more than 50 per cent., or doubled the policy during the next dividend period. It is believed for the future that no Company in this country will be able to present greater advantages in its dividends to persons assuring than this Society, as its total expenditure to cash premium received was, by the last New York Insurance Report, less than that of any of the older American Life Insurance Companies.—(See Superintendent Barnes' Annual Report, 1865.)

The new business of this Society for the past year ($13,623,900) exceeds the new business of any New York Company in any previous year.—(See Superintendent Barnes' Annual Report, 1865.)

The Officers of this Society claim that it is as well for the assured to use their dividends to apply directly towards the reduction of premiums as towards cancelling notes.

EXAMPLES:

In illustration of "premiums reduced one-half," the following extracts from the late dividend statement of the Society are made:

No. of Policy.	Age of Assured.	Amount of Policy.	Previous Annual Premium.	Amount of Reduction.	Present Annual Prem.
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

2d. The dividend may be applied to provide for the payment of premiums at the latter end of life, so that the assured may be guaranteed against further payments on attaining a certain age, each successive dividend gradually reducing the time during which the premiums must continue to be paid, so that at last, with the same success as heretofore, a paid-up policy will be secured by quite a moderate number of premiums. To illustrate—A man assuring at 25 would, on the basis of our last dividend, be secured by this application of dividend against any payments after 45—and probably at an earlier age—and THEREAFTER RECEIVE AN ANNUAL DIVIDEND IN CASH.

OR

3d. Dividends may be applied to the purchase of a certain addition to the policy, payable with it.

OR

4th. Dividends may be applied to the reduction of all future premiums during the continuance of the policy.

Hereafter dividends on the first annual premium may be used as Cash in the payment of the Second Annual premium and so on thereafter, the dividend on each premium may be applied to the payment of the next succeeding premium. Policy-holders in most other Companies MUST WAIT FOUR OR FIVE YEARS before any advantage can be derived from Dividends.

Economy and Care in Management.

The Ratio of the Society's total expenditure to cash income is less than that of any of the older American Companies.

NON-FORFEITURE OF PREMIUMS.—In the case of whole life and endowment policies at ordinary ages in force for at least three years, the Society will, on due surrender, issue a Paid-up Policy for the full amount of premiums paid.

The Company will issue Policies on a single life to the extent of $25,000, but only in cases where the physical condition and family history of the applicant are entirely unexceptionable.

Permission is given at all times to visit Europe free of charge.

Extra Permits granted at moderate rates.

WILLIAM C. ALEXANDER,
President.
HENRY B. HYDE,
Vice-President.
GEORGE W. PHILLIPS,
Actuary.
HENRY DAY, Attorney. DANIEL LORD, Counsel.
E. W. LAMBERT, M. D.,
Medical Examiner.
WILLARD PARKER, M. D.,
Consulting Physician.

NEW YORK, February 2, 1866.

E. C. WILDER,

General Agent,

Rooms 7 & 8 Crosby's Opera House.
s960

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—Every one, young and old, to send 25 cents to [illegible] and get a receipt for [illegible]. s63

WANTED—A gentleman, desirous of learning the German language, wishes to engage the services of a competent teacher—a native preferred. Address Box 1682. s97

WANTED—To hire a horse and harness for a light delivery wagon by the week or month. Would not object to keep him in consideration of his use. For particulars, P. O. Box 2792. L. MORTIMER.

WANTED—A Horse, sound and kind, about six years old, weighing 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, [illegible] that can be trusted with a lady. Address JACOB, P. O. Box 1190, stating price and where the animal can be seen.

WANTED—A good residence on South side, North of Twelfth street, worth $5,000 to $6,000, for cash. D. H. HORNE, Room 4, 85 Clark street.

WANTED—To-day, a Speculator, at 93 Canal street, between Madison and Washington. Office hours 10 to 12 a. m. and 3 to 5 p. m. s63

WANTED—Three Voices—Soprano, Alto and Bass. The best talent only need apply. Address "Music," at this office, for three days, giving terms, etc.

WANTED—By every one!—Those three beautiful engravings on steel, commemorative of American Liberty, the DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES, AND WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS, each encircled by an emblematic border, size 13x20 inches. [illegible] FALLIS, P. O. Box 2137, Chicago.

WANTED—Omnibus, a light second hand one. Address "L." 277 West Monroe st.

WANTED—To buy or lease, from 25 to 50 feet on North La Salle st., North of Oak st. Address, stating terms, "I. B. V." Tribune office. No real estate broker dealt with.

WANTED—A home in the country for the Summer months by a family of two adults and three children—must be within 12 to 15 miles, on the Galena Railroad preferred. Address "X Y Z," Tribune office.

WANTED—Wide Awake Agents for the "People's Edition" of the "Life of Lincoln," in English and German. Price $1.50. Splendid chance to MAKE MONEY. Address with stamp, S. S. BOYDEN, Publisher, Chicago, Ill. s39

WANTED—Every married person to send red stamp for sealed circulars for the married only. No humbug. Address Dr. S. BACHELOR, Kankakee City, Ill. s42

WANTED—Business suits for $40; business suits $45, from choice new goods to order, at GRANGER'S, 130 South Clark st., up stairs.

WANTED—A purchaser for one of the most desirable lead tracts in the Wisconsin lead field, 3 miles from railroad, 120 acres, [illegible] worth of lead ore, at a mining cost of $[illegible], was raised from one of these crevices in 1863—ore was worked up to the line of this land. Is a highly cultivated farm, for sale for a fraction over its value for agriculture. This is one of the most desirable tracts in the lead field for a mining company. It is believed that, if properly developed, it may be made to pay 200 per cent on the cost and working capital in twelve months by raising ore. Address, for 5 days through the Tribune office, "Mining Engineer." A complete report furnished.

WANTED—200 head of young mules at Sale Stable on Canal-st., between Madison and Randolph streets. D. ROBERTS. s118

WANTED—$10,000 in Goods—I will pay one-fourth in cash, balance in choice farming lands. Give goods, terms, &c. Address "W. T. H.," P. O. Box 772, Chicago, Ill. s79

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS..........MANAGERS

Last night of Mr. and Mrs. Couldock and M'lle Johanna Claussen.

SATURDAY,

KING LEAR.

King Lear..........Mr. C. W. Couldock
Cordelia..........Miss Couldock

To conclude with the LOAN OF A LOVER.

Gertrude (with songs)..........M'lle Johanna Claussen

Saturday—GRAND MATINEE.

A Great Bill—Mr. and Miss Couldock and M'lle Johanna Claussen.

THE CHIMNEY CORNER.

Peter Probity..........Mr. C. W. Couldock
Grace Emery..........Miss Couldock

To conclude with the Musical Farce of

THE SWISS COTTAGE.

Lisette (with songs)..........M'lle Johanna Claussen

Monday, the Great English Tragedian,

MR. CHAS. DILLON.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD..........Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY..........Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY..........Stage Manager

LAST NIGHT OF THE GREAT DRAMA.

This Saturday afternoon, March 31st, at the GRAND MATINEE, will be presented the

WIFE'S SECRET.

In the evening, for the last time, THE WIFE'S SECRET. To conclude with HANDY ANDY.

Monday—BLACK SHEEP. Shakespeare's great scenic comedy of a "Midsummer Night's Dream," has been several months in preparation and will shortly be produced.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

MATINEE.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

Saturday Afternoon, March 31.

ASSISTED BY
Mr. JAMES M. WEHLI,
M'lle FRIDA DE GEBELE,
and Mr. S. C. CAMPBELL.

PROGRAMME.

1. Overture—"Fra Diavolo."
2. "La Favorita" (Duet)..........Mr. Campbell and M'lle de Gebele.
3. Fantasia for Piano—"Faust"..........Wehli.
4. Romanza, from Schumann's Symphony in D minor.
5. "Sulla Coppa"—Aria..........Mr. Campbell.
6. Schottisch.
7. Souvenir de Meyerbeer.
8. { a. The Heatherbells. / b. Tarantella. }..........Wehli.
9. Aria from "Les Huguenots"..........M'lle de Gebele.
10. Grand Fantasia, "Lucia," for left hand..........Wehli.
11. Galop—"Inferno."

Doors open at 2 o'clock. Concert to commence at 3 o'clock precisely. s603

THE RINK.

Grand Promenade Concert

This evening. Music by LIGHT GUARD BAND.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The new faces received with unmistakable evidence of approval.

Crowded Houses Every Night—J. S. Edwards in New Acts.

Gaylord and Howard in fresh Comicalities.

The whole to conclude with a new Musical Burletta,

$500; Or, Who Will Get It?

Grand Matinee every Saturday at 2½ P. M. q979

VARIETIES THEATRE—

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK..........Proprietor
G. H. BARTON..........Manager

Last night but two of the successful Drama of the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Harry Leslie as the Dumb Man. M'lle AUGUSTA, BEN WHEELER, CLARA BURTON, FATTIE STEWART, MILLIE FRANCIS, MOLLIE BECKET, and the Great Star Company. To-morrow evening a great bill for the Benefit of Harry Leslie.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts.; Private Boxes, $3 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.

Change of Time—Doors open 7¼ o'clock, commence at 8. s605

Auction Sales.

REMOVAL.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

AUCTIONEERS.

Have leased from Potter Palmer, Esq., for a term of years, and now occupy the entire new five-story marble front double store in

PALMER'S BLOCK,

Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph Street,

Between State street and Wabash avenue, Chicago.

The Only Exclusively Auction Commission House in Chicago.

They have the largest and best adapted house for conducting the sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Household Goods, west of New York.

REGULAR SALE DAYS

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Every Tuesday and Thursday.

FURNITURE, &c.,

Every Saturday.

Particular attention, as usual, will be given to the sale of Household Goods at private dwellings. q922

DESIRABLE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 31, at 3½ o'clock p. m., on the premises, the southeast corner of Rush and Ontario streets, known as the Nicholson Estate, fronting 72 feet on Rush street by 100 feet on Ontario-st. The elegant residences of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Mark Skinner and Walter L. Newberry, Esq., occupy, respectively, the other three corners.

It is the most desirable residence property in the city.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, or on application to W. T. SHUFELDT, No. 49 South Water street, or to the undersigned. N. F. COOKE, No. 4 Methodist Church Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers. q928

LARGE AND DESIRABLE

STOCK OF

DRY GOODS

And Custom Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, April 3, at 9½ o'clock a. m., at Butters' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, 44 and 46 Randolph st. between State st. and Wabash avenue, Chicago.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
Auctioneers.
s480

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

SUPERIOR

Household Furniture &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 3, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, consisting of a large assortment of Rich and Medium Chamber Suits, in Polish Oil Walnut, fine Parlor Suits, in Green Rep and English Hair cloth, including all kinds of Parlor, Chamber, Parlor and Dining-room furniture, Mirrors, Carpets, Cook and other Stoves, Spring and Feather Beds, Crockery, Fancy China and Glass Ware, &c., with a general assortment of Second Hand Household Goods.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.
s813

GILBERT & SAMPSON.

Extra Quality of Silver Plated Ware

AT AUCTION.

On TUESDAY, April 3, at 11 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44 and 46 Dearborn st, a beautiful assortment of the best quality of Silver Plated Ware, consisting in part of Tea Sets, Sets of six pcs, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Dinner, Breakfast and Wine Casters, Butter Dishes, Cake Baskets, Sugars, Tea and Coffee Pots, Berry Dishes, Bouquet and Spoon Holders, Cake, Pie and Cream Knives, Egg Casters, Table, Tea and Dessert Spoons and Forks, Soup Ladles, Knives, Forks and Tea Knives, with a variety of other goods, all of the very best quality, and warranted to be as good as any retail trade—without reserve.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.
s813

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—Unimproved City Property by THOS. B. BRYAN & CO. Real Estate Office, Bryan Block.

SOUTH DIVISION.

MICHIGAN AVENUE, south of [illegible] st.—[illegible] feet.
MICHIGAN AVENUE, south of 28th st.—[illegible] feet.
MICHIGAN AVENUE, south of 26th st.—[illegible] feet to alley; 3 lots.
MICHIGAN AVENUE and River street, fronting [illegible] feet.
WABASH AVENUE, northwest corner of 14th street; [illegible] feet.
WABASH AVENUE, south of 26th st.—[illegible] feet.
WABASH AVENUE, south of Harmon st.—[illegible] feet.
INDIANA AVENUE, south of 26th st.—[illegible] feet.
INDIANA AVENUE, south of 29th st.—[illegible] feet.
INDIANA AVENUE, south of 34th st.—[illegible] feet.
CALUMET AVENUE, s. e. cor. of 26th st.—[illegible] feet.
CALUMET AVENUE, south of 31st st.—[illegible] feet.
CALUMET AVENUE, south of 34th st.—[illegible] feet.
CALUMET AVENUE, south of 35th st.—[illegible] feet.
KANKAKEE AVENUE, south of 35th st.—[illegible] feet.
KANKAKEE AVENUE and VALIQUETTE STREET, south of [illegible] avenue—40 lots each [illegible] ft.
STATE STREET, south of 19th st.—[illegible] feet.
STATE STREET, south of 36th st.—[illegible] feet.
CLARK STREET, south of 18th st.—[illegible] feet front run[illegible] back to Butterfield street.
CLARK STREET, south of 31st st.—[illegible] feet, running back to Butterfield street.
MONROE STREET, west of Wells st.—[illegible] feet to alley.
RIVER STREET, north of Water st.—[illegible] ft. frontage.
WELLS STREET, south of Harrison st.—[illegible] feet.
GROVE STREET, [illegible] feet, Stewart avenue, [illegible] feet, and [illegible] frontage.
GROVE STREET, south of 20th st.—[illegible] feet.
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, east of State street—[illegible] feet to alley; 3 lots.
TWENTY-SIXTH STREET, east of Calumet avenue—[illegible].
TWENTY-NINTH STREET, east of Calumet avenue—[illegible] feet.
SIXTEENTH STREET, west of Indiana avenue—[illegible] feet.
WASHINGTON STREET, west of Franklin street—[illegible] feet front.
TWENTY-FOURTH STREET, east of State st.—[illegible].
ELMIRA AND ATTICA STREETS, west of Halsted street—[illegible] lots.
WAHPANSEH AVENUE and Wallace st.—3 acres.
WALLACE STREET and Eagan ave, north of New Cattle Yards—[illegible] acres.
STATE AND CLARK STS. and Wahpanseh and Eagan aves.—[illegible] acres.

NORTH DIVISION.

ONTARIO STREET, west of Market st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 2 lots.
INDIANA STREET, east of Clark st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
ILLINOIS STREET, north of Chicago av.—[illegible] ft.
WOLCOTT STREET, north of Schiller st.—[illegible] ft. running back to alley.
SUPERIOR STREET, west of Clark st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
DEARBORN STREET, s. of s. cor. Ohio st.—[illegible] ft.
KINZIE STREET, east of Cass st.—[illegible] ft. frontage.
PLEASANT STREET, north of Division st.—[illegible] ft.
FRANKLIN STREET, south of North av.—[illegible] ft.; 5 lots.
HAWTHORNE STREET, west of Blackhawk st.—fronting river; [illegible] ft.

WEST DIVISION.

LAKE STREET, west of Sangamon st.—[illegible] ft.
MADISON STREET, west of Morgan st.—[illegible] ft.
MADISON STREET, west of Ashland av.—[illegible] ft.
BISHOP COURT, south of Washington st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 3 lots.
WASHINGTON STREET, west of Lincoln st.—[illegible] ft.; 3 lots.
PARK AVENUE, west of Wood st.—[illegible] ft.
PARK AVENUE, west of Lincoln st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 3 lots.
WARREN STREET, west of Robey st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
WALNUT STREET, west of Lincoln st.—[illegible] ft.
FULTON STREET, west of Reuben st.—[illegible] ft.
FULTON STREET, s. w. cor. of Morgan st.—[illegible] ft.; 4 lots.
PEORIA STREET, south of Lake st.—[illegible] ft.
FOURTH STREET, s. w. cor. of Aberdeen st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
REUBEN STREET, north of Lake st.—[illegible] ft.; may be divided.
MONROE STREET, west of Reuben st.—[illegible] ft., running back to Smith st.
JACKSON STREET, s. e. cor. of Allport st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 6 lots.
PAULINA STREET, south of Jackson st.—[illegible] ft. to st.; 4 lots.
HERMITAGE STREET, south of Jackson st.—[illegible] ft.; 2 lots.
CARROLL STREET, s. w. cor. of Wood st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
CARROLL STREET, s. w. cor. of Lincoln st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
HOYNE STREET, south of Jackson st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 3 lots.
MCGRATH STREET, west of Hoyne st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 3 lots.
CANAL STREET, N. W. cor. of Twelfth st.—[illegible] feet frontage.
TWELFTH STREET, N. W. cor. of Canal st.—[illegible] feet frontage.
CLINTON STREET, N. E. cor. of Twelfth st.—[illegible] feet to alley.
BUNKER STREET, S. W. and N. W. cor. of Canal st.—[illegible] feet.
TWELFTH STREET, N. W. cor. of Olive st.—[illegible] feet to 36 feet street; 7 lots.
TWELFTH STREET, N. W. cor. of Halsted st.—[illegible] ft. to alley.
KINZIE STREET, east of Robey st.—[illegible] feet.
KINZIE STREET, N. E. cor. of Leavitt st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 24 lots.
KANKAKEE STREET, 300 feet front; Nebraska st, 300 feet front, s. e. cor. of Loomis st.; 7 lots.
HUBBARD STREET, east of Robey st.—[illegible] feet, running back to Ferdinand st.
THROOP & LOOMIS, Jackson and Van Buren sts.—Lot [illegible] feet on two alleys.
LAFLIN STREET, N. W. cor. of 18th st.—[illegible] feet; 3 lots.
SAMUEL STREET, N. W. cor. of Clarion st.—[illegible] to alley; 3 lots.
LUMBER STREET, opposite Locust st.—[illegible] feet front running to South Branch Chicago River; all docked.
WOOD STREET, N. W. cor. of Mil. av.—[illegible] ft.
FLEETWOOD STREET, N. W. cor. of Rawson st.—[illegible] ft. to alley; 4 lots.
MOBERLY STREET, N. E. cor. of Rawson st.—[illegible] by 170 feet to alley; 6 lots.
FLEETWOOD STREET, north of North av.—[illegible] feet running to North Branch Chicago River; 5 lots.
WOOD and LINCOLN STREETS, north of Taylor st.—[illegible] acres.
TAYLOR STREET and Western Avenue—5 acres.

Besides a large list of Improved Residence and Business Property in all parts of this city.

FOR SALE—At Great Bargains—Will commence at the Real Estate and Merchants Exchange, 110 State, and continue from day to day until the following described property is sold: One 4 story brick house on Wabash ave, 35x37, with lot [illegible]. A country residence near Evanston, with 12 acres of [illegible], 15 acres of a bearing apple orchard, 1,000 bearing peach trees, with 2 story Gothic house, containing 12 rooms, in the line of a railroad and village, ten minutes walk from depot [illegible]. House and lot containing 5 rooms, price $3,400. House and 15 acres of land at Evanston, containing 4 rooms. Also a 11 acre lot and a house [illegible]. Two frame houses on Harrison st, [illegible]. A house and lot [illegible] and barn, with 25 acres of land, within 12 miles of Chicago, well improved, price $1,500. House and lot on Calumet ave containing six rooms, price $4,000. A farm of 348 acres within two miles of McHenry, price $7,000. House and lot on State st, containing store and dwelling, price $5,000. A farm of 80 acres in Kankakee county, well improved, price $1,800. 2 story house and lot 44x[illegible] all new, on Archer Road, price $5,000. A farm of 80 acres in Livingston county, improved, price $2,000. 2 story brick house and lot on 31st st, price $[illegible]. 20 acres within 10 miles of the Court House, in lots. A [illegible] acre. House on 30 ave, containing 4 rooms, price $600. A [illegible] acre lot on Harrison st for $[illegible] per acre. House and lot on Sherman st, cheap at $1,800. Eight acre lots, improved land, in Evanston, price $1,500 each. House and lot on South Halsted, containing 5 rooms, price $2,100. [illegible] acres of land near Union Stock yards, price $450. New house with 10 rooms on West Washington st, price $6,000. A new house with [illegible] acre of ground, at Naperville, $800 down, balance on time. 2 story house and lot with 11 rooms, on West Washington st, price $5,000. 6 lots on Warren st, [illegible] price each $[illegible]. House containing 7 rooms on West Madison st, price $[illegible]. 2 lots on Van Buren st, 2 lots on Harrison, 4 on Kinzie, 4 on Rebecca, 4 on Stone st, 2 on Western ave, price $[illegible] to $[illegible]. Remember the lot is a fine farm, for it is the best and cheapest farms that can be found. All property offered in this market. All property registered in our books advertised free of charge until sales are consummated. s567

FOR SALE—Very cheap Farms, well improved, good houses and barns. Farms from $5 to $20 per acre. $20 to $60 per acre. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block. s573

FOR SALE—City Residences—Good neighborhoods on West Side. Prices from $1,500 to $15,000, and cheap. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage House, with 6 rooms, pantries and closets, new, being 1½ years old, built of the best timber, and finished in the most complete manner. Furniture must be sold with the house. Horse cars run close by, nice shade trees on the premises, ground lease runs nearly four years, and can be extended. Address "S T," Tribune office. s559

FOR SALE—Vacant Lots on West Side near Blue Island av. cars and Harrison-st. Low prices; in good neighborhoods. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block. s573

FOR SALE—A splendid Country Residence in the town of Waukegan, Ill. Good house, cellar, barn, water, garden, shade trees, fruit and flowers in abundance. Possession May 1st. Price $3,000. Address, for one week, P. O. Box 1191, Chicago, Ill. s574

FOR SALE—A new two-story frame house of 7 rooms, suitable for a store, on Halsted street, near Van Buren. Will be sold low. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A two-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, on Chicago avenue, near Market st. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, No. 465 Jackson st, between Throop and Loomis. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. s565

FOR SALE—A nice House on Wabash ave near 19th st, in perfect order, $11,000. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cottage 114 West Polk st, corner of Clinton and 9 years' lease of ground. Possession given immediately. Apply at 300 South Canal st.

FOR SALE—A two-story basement house near Union Park, at $6,500. On Wabash, two houses north of Adams. One north of Jackson on Wabash, $6,000. House with lease near Harrison, $15,000. Residence near Twelfth st. Other houses on Wabash and Indiana avenues. ISAAC CLAFLIN, 93 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A convenient and comfortable house, in an excellent neighborhood, on West Jackson st, with large barn. Lot 25x126 feet to 20 feet alley. Title unquestionable. Minimum price $1,500. Immediate possession given. The key can be obtained at our office. A very cheap place. Will rent readily at $40 per month. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 125 Dearborn street, Room 2. s577

FOR SALE—New Cottage of 9 rooms, with barn attached, 99 16th st, east of State. Price $1,700. Will sell with or without carpets and kitchen furniture. Apply on premises to J. H. McCOMBS, or to O. L. WHEELOCK, Architect, 77 Dearborn st. s576

FOR SALE—200 acre Farm adjoining Huntley Station, 35 miles from Chicago, with all the stock and tools, for $40 per acre. Apply to T. S. BAKER, 124 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Two Lots at $16 per foot, near corner of Fulton and Carroll sts. One on Park ave for $[illegible] per foot; and Two Lots at $[illegible] each, near horse cars. Two on LaSalle st. for $[illegible] each. Horse for sale. J. F. STARR, 124 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—Cottage House of six rooms, pantry, closets, &c., with lease of ground, pleasantly situated on Erie street. Terms favorable. Will sell cheap. Price $1,400 per year. Inquire of Mr. OTTAWAY, at the office of the Richmond House.

FOR SALE—By Wm. D. Kerfoot, 89 Washington street, 100x150 feet, fronting Union Park, 125x125 feet on Adams, near Ashland; [illegible] feet on Lake near Robey; 4 Brick Houses on Fourth ave, near Van Buren; Cottage House on Fulton st, near Sheldon, $2,000; one on Lake near Robey, $2,600. s511

FOR SALE—Two new two-story and basement brick houses of 11 rooms, all the modern improvements, and lots, on Washington st, between Wood and Lincoln. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block. s565

FOR SALE—Only four more of those cheap residence lots on Warren-st. at only $500 each. Also, on Oakley and Dillar sts. at only $125 to $600—part on time at low interest. S. DELAMATER & CO., Real Estate Office, 93 Washington-st. s441

FOR SALE—New stone front houses, and lots, with brick barn, on Washington-st., east of Union Park. Three new two-story and basement brick houses of 12 rooms each, and lots, on Washington-st., east of Union Park. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Frame House No. 20 North Carpenter-st., between Randolph and Lake sts. Lot 50x137 feet. $2,000 cash. YOUNG & SPRINGER, No. 2 Metropolitan Block. s551

FOR SALE—House and Lot on West Side, near Randolph street cars, in good location. House contains [illegible] rooms, closets, water and sewer on street. Newly fitted up. Price low; terms easy. Possession given at any time. Inquire at 141 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A two-story house, and lot, with barn, and well in the house. No. [illegible] North Sangamon-st. Will be sold for $1,900. Inquire at 141 South Dearborn-st. s557

FOR SALE—At a bargain—54x167 feet, with cottage house of 5 rooms—pantries, closets and good cellar, one mile north of river on line of city railway. Address "F F F," Tribune office. s461

FOR SALE—Cheap Farm, in Porter Co., Ind., [illegible] miles from [illegible] station, [illegible] miles from Chicago, [illegible] acres, [illegible] house of 7 rooms, [illegible] barn and other [illegible]. JOHN W. HEDENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—Water lot 16, B. 35, [illegible] West Side, [illegible]. Apply to JAMES STREET, 85 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Erie street, house two stories, nearly new, ten rooms and closets, lot 20x100 feet. Price only $4,500. Possession at once. For particulars, inquire at the grocery store, 127 North Wells street.

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue Lot at the corner of 19th st. The above is a corner lot, 75x180, and will be sold at [illegible] per foot. Also, 80 feet front on Prairie Avenue, near [illegible]. Also, 80 feet on Wabash av, [illegible], on Indiana and Washington, a few [illegible] feet. Also, 50 feet on [illegible]. MEAD & AVERELL, Room No. 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—One hundred and fifty lots, on Halsted and adjoining streets, by [illegible]. [illegible], at the office of Messrs. Arrington & Dent, till May 1st. s571

FOR SALE—Cheap—A neat cottage and barn on the West Side, near the horse cars. Inquire on the premises, 62 Pierce st.

FOR SALE—House, Lot and Furniture No. 166 West Washington street. Lot [illegible] feet, with good barn. House 2 stories, [illegible] rooms, gas and water throughout, [illegible] tubs, cellar under whole house, [illegible] furniture, nearly new. [illegible] ready for occupancy, [illegible] everything in perfect order. Price $[illegible]. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises.

To Rent.

TO RENT—From May 1st, the large Store, 189 South Water street, between LaSalle and Wells, well adapted for a large wholesale business. E. P. SHERMAN, Room 12 No. 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—Office on Adams st., between Clark and State sts., fitted up as Dental Rooms and long occupied as such. Furniture of said rooms for sale. Apply at 80 East Adams-st.

TO RENT—Office and store room on second floor of Store, 165 South Water-st.

TO RENT—One or two furnished rooms, pleasantly located, at 144 West Madison street. s622

TO RENT—A small furnished lodging room, without board. Apply at 264 State street.

TO RENT—House with nine rooms with four closets, with gas and water; also, $1,500 worth of Furniture, which, if bought immediately, can be had for $[illegible]. Inquire at 149 West Washington-st. s621

TO RENT—A house nearly new, of 11 rooms, exclusive of halls and closets, with water, gas and fixtures; shrubbery in front yard—desirable. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises, 519 North Clark st. s564

TO RENT—A large house of 14 rooms on Ontario st. [illegible]; also, two houses on North Dearborn st. [illegible] and [illegible]; also, a small house of 5 rooms on West Madison street at [illegible]. MACLAY & KEDZIE, No. 3 Walker's Building. s628

TO RENT—From May 1st to Sept. 1st, brick basement house, 12 rooms, on Wabash ave., between 21st and 22d sts. Rent low. Inquire at Room 1, No. 87 Washington st. s617

TO RENT—House of 8 rooms, with water and gas, No. 80 Adams st, between State and Clark sts. Possession given April 1st. Apply to PARKER & FULEY, 157 Randolph st. s619

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, with one gas front parlor, with or without board, at No. 177 North Clark street. References required.

TO RENT—Dock property situated on the North Pier, 250 feet front, formerly occupied by C. Mears & Co., as a lumber yard, will be rented low. Inquire of THOS. GOODWILLIE, on the premises. s631

TO RENT—A fine basement, 82 Lake street. RUBBER CLOTHING CO. s637

TO RENT—House of 9 rooms, and furniture for sale. Possession immediate. First rate chance. None need apply unless they will buy the furniture. 79 Adams street, near the Post Office.

TO RENT—A Cottage of 7 rooms, convenient to street cars. West Division. Some furniture for sale or to rent. Double lot with garden. Possession immediately. Room 18, P. O. Block. s632

TO RENT—From May 1, and furniture for sale.—A two-story frame house, convenient to cars, on North Side. Furniture almost new and will be sold at a bargain. Address one week, Box 1144, Post Office. s633

TO RENT—Office on first floor on Washington street, near Dearborn and basement. Splendid place for a commission business. D. H. HORNE, Room 4, No. 85 Clark street. s635

TO RENT—Cottage of 5 rooms, convenient to street cars on West Side, and furniture, new and complete, for sale. $350 purchases the furniture and pays the rent for one year. This is a bargain. 84 LaSalle street, Room 28. s634

TO RENT—An Office on Clark street, between Lake and Randolph streets. Inquire of C. E. WRIGHT, 63 Clark street, Room 4, up stairs.

TO RENT—North Side—For two years from May 1st, four three-story and basement brick houses, Nos. 344, 350, 354 and 356 Chicago avenue, between Rush and Cass sts. All modern improvements. Apply to J. B. NICHOLS, 101 and 103 South Water st. s615

TO RENT—Two good frame dwelling houses, pleasantly situated, on North LaSalle st., near Chicago Avenue and Chestnut street. Apply to FURNISS & SCRANTON, 249 South Water st. s603

TO RENT—New store and dwelling together, No. 170 South Wells st, 2d door north of Monroe—a good stand for business, and in complete order. Apply to GEO. R. H. HUGHES, 191 Dearborn st. s541

TO RENT—Four unfurnished lodging rooms at 188 State-st. s536

TO RENT—A cottage house of 6 rooms for rent and furniture for sale. Inquire at 360 Calumet ave., near 28th street.

TO RENT—May 1st, 755 Wabash avenue, 46 Warren and 123 and 144 West Jackson street. Also several small houses and lots for sale. E. M. CUMMINGS, 124 Clark-st. s261

TO RENT—One large room, and furniture for sale; also two or three unfurnished rooms with first-class board. No. 51 South Carpenter-st.

TO RENT—House to rent and furniture for sale. 95 Harrison-st., between 3d and 4th av. s431

TO RENT—From May first, a two-story and basement Brick House and new two-story Frame house on Indiana avenue, near 21st st., $300 each; three houses on Burnside street, 6 rooms, $20 per month; store with rooms above on State-st., near Archer road, gas and water, $75 per month; Cottage of 4 rooms on Van Buren street, near Halsted street, at $20 per month. Immediate possession. B. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Metropolitan Block. s436

TO RENT—Basement 119 South Clark street, 22x80 feet, lighted front side and rear. Fine place for manufacturing and jobbing or commission business. Apply to NEWMAN & CO., 126 Clark street. s537

TO RENT—Desk room in M. E. Church Block, Office No. 8, to a good Physician. None other need apply.

TO RENT—Several very fine dwelling houses on the North Side convenient to the street cars, beautifully located and in every way desirable. C. C. MESERVE, Room 2 Wheeler's Building. s498

TO RENT—Desirable Offices in Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water sts. Inquire of RUMSEY BRO. & CO. s41

TO RENT—For 5 or 10 years, with or without the improvements, 175 feet front are on State street, between Washington and Madison streets, by 100 feet deep. Also, 60 feet frontage on Washington street, between State and Dearborn sts., containing eleven (11) rooms, 5 closets, bath room, store room, &c., &c. This is an excellent location for stores, livery stables, or riding gallery. Apply to O. B. PHELPS, at Allen & Mackey's Carpet Store.

TO RENT—The block of Eight (8) dwelling houses, now being completed, fronting Lincoln Park, corner Sophia and Clark sts., containing eleven (11) rooms, 5 closets, bath room, store room, &c., &c., beautifully located in one of the most healthy points in Chicago, convenient to street cars, and in every respect desirable. Rent $600. Take the North Division City Rail cars to Sophia st. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Franklin and Ohio sts.

TO RENT—Two good Lofts, with fine office, in good location. Inquire at 114 and 116 South Water street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S Piano Rooms, 63 Washington st. s629

TO RENT—The large Warehouse and Offices known as 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Water st, with a frontage of 34 feet, from May 1st for a term of years. Apply on premises to HENRY H. SHUFELDT. s609

TO RENT—Several dwelling houses on Ontario-st. between Clark and Pearson. For particulars inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, No. 5, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark-sts, between hours of 9 and 10 a. m. and 3 and 6 p. m. s46

Boarding.

BOARDING—A very desirable furnished room with board, for a gentleman and wife, at 431 West Randolph street. s606

BOARDING—A few more boarders can be accommodated with good board and rooms. Furniture all new. Terms reasonable. Three minutes walk from Post Office. 215 State-st. s577

BOARDING—Two or three gentlemen can be accommodated with good board and rooms in a private family, at 150 Washington-st. near the Court House.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen and wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms (unfurnished) and board, in a private family. None need apply who have children. House entirely new, with all modern improvements. References required. 616 West Washington st. s581

BOARDING—An elegant suite of rooms in a very desirable location, near Union Park. For particulars apply at 80 Washington street, Room 7. s593

BOARDING—Briggs House No. 3 (formerly Lam House), C. BRIGGS, Proprietor. 88 Monroe-st., near the Post Office, Chicago. Terms reasonable. s591

BOARDING—Three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with day board at 67 Third avenue.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of two unfurnished rooms, near Harrison st. and Michigan avenue, to rent, with board. Price for gentleman and wife, $15 a week. Address "J G," Box 1366.

BOARDING—An elegant Parlor, with two bedrooms, on 2d floor, and a large front room on 3d floor, to rent, with board, at 122 Adams street. A few more day boarders wanted. s614

BOARDING—$2 per day, or $10 for a single week, at 209 Randolph st. A good place to stop.

BOARDING—A large front parlor, handsomely furnished, with board, can be had at the St. Cloud House; also, a few day boarders can be accommodated. 112 & 114 Franklin st, only two minutes' walk from Court House. TIBBITS & HAYNES. s515

BOARDING—Comfortable rooms and good board may be obtained at 313 South Clark st. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman, a furnished room with board in a private family. References exchanged. Address, stating terms, location, &c., "W A B," Tribune office. s630

BOARDING—Wanted for a gentleman and sister in a desirable location. References exchanged. Address "MERCHANT," Box 2486 P. O. s638

BOARDING—Wanted with a furnished room, in a private family, where there are but few or no other boarders, for a gentleman, his wife and child. Child 18 months old. Terms must be moderate. Address, stating terms and location, "S. M.," Box 2637. s647

Strayed.

STRAYED—A small chestnut Mare, about 7 years old, has been nipped, [illegible] information will be liberally rewarded, [illegible] Market and [illegible].

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A Phonograph Printer. Address stating amount of experience and wages expected, Box 175, Lacon, Ill. s618

WANTED—A young man to take an interest in a grain buying business that is well established, with a capital of only $500. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn st.

WANTED—Boy. Apply to LORAH & MORRIS, 167 Randolph st., between 10 and 11 o'clock this (Saturday) morning. s659

WANTED—Teamster. A man with a large cheerful face, one not a teamster [illegible]. Apply at 383 State st, up stairs, or shop in the rear.

WANTED—Energetic men in every county to sell Kelly & Kee's Great Ra[illegible] Chimney Safety Lamp and Burner. Call at 212 Lake street. KELLEY & KAINE, Gen. Agents. s625

WANTED—First-class Salesman in the Furniture business. None but those having had experience need apply. Address FURNITURE, Box 2662, Chicago. s594

WANTED—This day—35 experienced railroad laborers, (transportation free,) 75 men to go South, $2.50 per day; 10 pipe layers and 6 brick masons, 12 bridge builders, 6 cabinet makers, &c., at 161 Washington street, Room 3.

WANTED—Stove-plate Moulders who do not belong to Moulders' Protective Union. Apply by letter or person to [illegible] Foundry, corner Sixteenth, Wentworth and Carroll streets. s624

WANTED—A good Architectural Draughtsman. Apply at room 42 Lombard block, Monroe street, just west of the Post Office.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, salesmen, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, hostlers, farm hands, &c., at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington st., Room 3, up stairs. Applicants by mail inclose 25 cents. s641

WANTED—All men looking for employment to call at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington st., Room 3, up stairs, and secure good paying situations. s636

WANTED—One or two experienced salesmen to canvass the city. Also one that can canvass the country. Apply at 132 South Clark st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—Good business men who have from $300 to $1,000 to invest in business that will pay from $[illegible] to $[illegible] per annum, in the sale of the best article throughout the Northwestern States. A rare chance will be offered, with no competition. Those who apply will secure a choice of territory. Apply at once, or address F. W. HUBBARD, No. 62 Randolph st., Chicago. Enclose stamp.

WANTED—The Great Western Life Insurance Co. of New York desire to employ an active business man in each county in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to whom a salary or liberal commissions will be paid. Address, with stamp, FOSTER BROTHERS, General Agents, Box 1436, Chicago, Ill. s37

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—A cook, washer and ironer who understands [illegible] with a family that will go to the country for the summer. Apply at 343 North LaSalle-st. References required. s561

WANTED—A healthy wet nurse without a baby. Apply for one week at 345 West Lake-st. s579

WANTED—A German, English, or Norwegian girl, to do general housework, at No. 191 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Also, a young girl to take care of children. Apply at office No. 7, Reynold's Block, or 546 Michigan avenue. s581

WANTED—A nurse girl, competent to take care of a child one year old. Apply immediately at 601 West Madison st. s584

WANTED—A kitchen girl, immediately, at 302 Ohio st.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework. References required. Good wages and a steady place. Call at 117 Randolph street.

WANTED—A kitchen girl, at 200 Randolph st. s182

WANTED—Immediately—Five first-class bonnet makers at 100 State st. s435

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Complete fixtures of a Traveling Gift Sale. Inquire at 167 South Clark-st. s556

FOR SALE—An old established House Furnishing and Hardware business in a flourishing neighboring city—the only store of the kind in it. Address P. O. Box 2370, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—At New Union Stock Yards, a Saloon, with lease of best corner lot in the Yards. Apply this day to THOMAS RUSSELL, on the premises. s528

FOR SALE—A splendid, strong-shooting "Greener" Gun; has two stocks, leather case, in complete order; ten bore, thirty inch barrels, price $60. Would cost $125 to import. Address Lock Box 303, Cincinnati, Ohio. s426

FOR SALE—To Liquor Dealers and Saloon Keepers. I will sell for $1 the valuable recipe for making the celebrated London Old Tom Gin ("Booth's brand"). Address "BARTENDER," Tribune office. s432

FOR SALE—Portable Engines, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 15 horse power; one 6 and one 10 horse, second hand, on trucks. Also, new and second hand Stationary Engines and Boilers of all sizes. RICHARDS' IRON WORKS, 196 & 198 Washington street. s613

FOR SALE—Massachusetts Reports, Vo's, 1-35 inclusive—will be sold cheap. C. E. WRIGHT, No. 63 Clark st, Room 4 up stairs. s619

FOR SALE—A twenty-five horse engine and boiler, in perfect condition, will be sold cheap. Inquire of THOS. GOODWILLIE, east end of North Water st, North pier.

FOR SALE—Cunningham's Photograph Gallery, 143 Lake st, including lease for one year from first of May next. Lease worth $1,000. Apply at the Gallery, or address P. O. Box 1390.

FOR SALE—An interest in a Sash and Door business, for $2,500 cash, doing a good paying business. Inquire at carriage shop 200 State st. R. BLAKEMAN.

FOR SALE—A Grocery with or without horse and wagon. We will give a great bargain to some one if they call to-day. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn st. s671

FOR SALE—A Saloon that is doing a large trade and situated in the best locality in the city. Sold at a bargain, as we cannot attend to it. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn st. s671

FOR SALE—A Drug Store in a splendid location. Will be sold much less than cost on the account of sickness. WAINWRIGHT & CO., 153 Dearborn st. s671

FOR SALE—Cheap—A first-rate located Cigar Store where there is a steady good trade. Address "A B X," Tribune office. s647

FOR SALE—Saloon, stock and fixtures; 5 rooms with furniture and summer kitchen, suitable for a family. For particulars apply at 23 West Madison-st. s651

FOR SALE—Counters, shelving, drawers, compartments with glass doors, &c., suitable for a grocery or tea store. Can be seen at 39 Randolph-st. Apply to P. L. GARRITY, 47 State street.

FOR SALE—A good second-hand Safe. Will be sold at a low price. Can be seen at our office, 56 West Lake-st. WM. KENT & CO. s650

FOR SALE—A No. 1 Express Wagon of the best make. Also, a grocery wagon and one second-hand express wagon, one second-hand buggy, and three harnesses. Apply at 94 North Franklin-st., corner of Indiana.

FOR SALE—Four billiard tables, in good condition—marble tops. Will be sold partially on time at a very reasonable price. Call on J. MOORE, 91 South Franklin st. s607

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—I offer for sale, or rent, on low terms, my extensive premises at Towanda, McLean county, Illinois, on line of Chicago and Alton Railroad, consisting in part of large steam warehouse, grain elevator, horse hay press, &c., &c. This is a rare opportunity for a party wishing to do a grain business, as Towanda is surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and is unsurpassed for location by any other point in the West, having the advantage of the two largest markets, Chicago and St. Louis. For further particulars address C. ROADNIGHT, P. O. Drawer 5956, Chicago, Ill. s346

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, 15,000 apple trees, choice varieties and fine; to same; will deliver in Chicago at $100 per 1000, or will sell the entire lot at the nursery at Coldwater, Michigan. For further information inquire of HOOKER, [illegible], 107 Lake street, Chicago, or O. P. WHITE, Coldwater. s651

FOR SALE—Hotel, in the City of Lacon, the only one in the place, and is doing a splendid business and is well furnished, with stabling attached and all necessary improvements. For information inquire at the Sherman House, Lacon, Ill. McKEON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler, 4-horse power, all complete and in running order. Also, a small tubular boiler, separate, 4 horse power, for small machinery, all together or separate, at a bargain. Can be seen at 133 Clybourne av. N. D. s639

FOR SALE—A Drug Store. Any person that wishes to purchase the best paying Drug Store in Illinois can learn the particulars by addressing "D S," 134 Kinzie street, Chicago. The store is nicely fitted and doing a splendid business. The reason for selling it is that the party has other business that must be attended to. Apply at once. s603

FOR SALE—Furniture, lease and good will of a first-rate Boarding House, centrally located, and full of first-class boarders and making money. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at 265 Ontario st.

FOR SALE—To Manufacturers. To effect the dissolution of a copartnership (one of the firm being now in the South and another being desirous of going there), a well established manufacturing business, favorably located in the city, with all the requisite machinery, is offered for sale on favorable terms. The boiler, engine, shafting, belting, tanks, kettles, &c., &c., are in first rate order, and all machines in good order. They will now be sold at a sacrifice. Address 275 West Van Buren st, Chicago. s50

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—6, 10, 12 and 15-horse second-hand engines, thoroughly repaired, at 15-29 Griswold-st., opposite Rock Island depot. Southern and Rock Island passenger depot. COOLEY & BRO. s630

FOR SALE—A Copper Distillery of the latest improved duplex apparatus, constructed and warranted by Hubert Wolf and Barry, and capable of running twenty barrels of alcohol, cologne, spirits, gin, or domestic liquors from highwine. It will run direct from the grain, and is one of the most perfect pieces of workmanship ever done in Chicago. With it all fermenting, mash and receiving tubs, required for running the same. Also, a first class steam boiler, engine, pumps, piping, &c., and a copper still and worm for the distillation of highwines of the capacity of six barrels. Apply to L. M. WOLFE, WOLF & BARRY, 75 & 77 Lake street, or address P. O. Box 2451 Chicago, Ill. s639

FOR SALE—Cheap—A second-hand Return Flue Boiler, in good order, 30-horse power capacity. Inquire of FOX & HOWARD, 92 South Water-st. q725

FOR SALE—One engine, 14 inches diameter of cylinder, and rated at 40 horse power, is in perfect running order; one boiler, containing forty 3-inch flues and 17 feet long, nearly new; three boilers, 40 inches diam., 38 feet long, having two 16-inch flues; four boilers, 17 feet long, having two 14-inch flues; two boilers, 19 feet long, having two flues each, 14 inches diam.; two hydraulic presses, together with pumps, rated at 400 tons pressure; also, one fire engine. For further particulars address WAHL BROS. & LIGHTALL, Drawer 6363 P. O., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Having determined to consolidate our business at St. Louis, we will offer for sale our lease and fixtures of 49 and 51 Michigan avenue. The arrangement of the store are of the very best, and we have a large and valuable run of trade which we will give the purchaser benefit of as good as any influence extends. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars apply to WM. H. HAYDEN & CO. s676

Personal.

PERSONAL.—If "Carrie," who corresponds with "W H W," will send her address to 32 Washington st. she will hear of something that is "decidedly" to her advantage. s651

PERSONAL—W. W. Bootland will be happy to receive his friends this evening at his old stand, 111 East Madison street.

PERSONAL—Frederick Heyhoe, from Swaffham, Norfolk, England, is hereby requested to write to his brother [illegible] confectioner, [illegible].

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—[illegible] man to sell a [illegible] article [illegible]. CO., 84 LaSalle street, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Papers of Abraham Lincoln [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents [illegible] "THRILLING [illegible] GREAT REBELLION," [illegible] PUBLISHING AGENCY, [illegible].

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Room 17, 84 Washington [illegible].

WANTED—Agents [illegible].

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Female.) Can clear [illegible] E. F. LOCKWOOD, [illegible].

WANTED—Agents [illegible] SEWING MACHINE [illegible] awarded at Mechanics' Fair, Boston, by Elias Howe, Jr. Price $[illegible].

WANTED—Agents [illegible] Call at 282 South Water [illegible].

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] new Pictorial Instructive [illegible] of Freedom. [illegible] War. [illegible] GOLDEN & [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—"LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN" [illegible] C. F. VENT, [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF [illegible] REBELLION [illegible] & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] $200 per month, to sell the celebrated ORIENTAL [illegible] MACHINE. [illegible] KING, 55 Clark st, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] "Scott and Engines," [illegible] CORNELL & CO., 124 Lake-st, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER" [illegible] M. WAYVILL, Box [illegible].

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] that every family wants [illegible] Address H. N. CHAPPELL, Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] for Agents is Lloyd's [illegible] GREAT REBELLION, [illegible] Battle Descriptive, 13 Engraved [illegible] Portraits, 16 Electrotype Portraits, [illegible] Battle Pictures, and a Philosophical [illegible] War. Send stamp for Sample [illegible] R. R. LANDON, General Agent for [illegible], 38 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents, and all others, to [illegible] with them with all Books, Maps, Charts, [illegible] published that is sold by subscription. [illegible] Trade list. Agents wanted for History of the War by Mrs. Ann S. [illegible]. Exclusive territory given by [illegible] ADDRESS OCCIDENTAL PUBLISHING [illegible] Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible] month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL SEWING MACHINE, price $[illegible] [illegible] MANN & CO., P. O. Drawer [illegible].

WANTED—Agents—$150 month, to sell the IMPROVED [illegible] LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE. [illegible] GEO. & CO., P. O. Box [illegible], or call at Room 8, Post Office Block, corner [illegible] and Dearborn sts, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] for the American Conflict, by Horace Greeley, and Four Years in Secessia, by Junius [illegible] GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western [illegible] Chicago, Ill.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] general housework by a [illegible] middle aged Welch woman. No objection to [illegible]. Call at No. 11 North Desplaines st.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] young man as clerk, or [illegible] he can make himself useful. [illegible] dress "T G H," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] middle aged lady of experience [illegible] of a first-class boarding house. [illegible] dress "Housekeeper," 170 South Desplaines [illegible]. s551

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] returned soldier, as a [illegible] store. German by birth, and [illegible] References given. Address Room [illegible] Randolph st.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] first-class accountant and [illegible] twenty years' experience, with [illegible] country acquaintance; am now [illegible] are retiring from business, [illegible] ployers. Address "D," care P. O. Box [illegible].

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] young man from the East as [illegible] assistant bookkeeper in some [illegible] had some experience, and can [illegible] in this city and in New York. Address [illegible] office.

WANTED—Situation—[illegible] practical and experienced [illegible] keeper, with some good house. [illegible] dress "S," P. O. Box 1840, Chicago.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible] May 1st, by a prompt paying [illegible], a house situated on Wabash [illegible] Randolph and Twelfth [illegible]. Address "B F S," care Bowen Bros. [illegible] stating No. and terms.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible] this and the 1st of May next, [illegible] st, between LaSalle and Sangamon sts. [illegible] between Lake and Madison sts. [illegible] address H. H. MORRIS, 173 Lake st. [illegible]. s591

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] for a small family, in a desirable [illegible] South Side preferred, rent will be [illegible] in advance if made an object. [illegible] 1840.

WANTED—To Rent—For [illegible] summer, a first class furnished [illegible] sirable part of the city. The very best of [illegible] given. Address "L," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible] desirable place, a house of [illegible] cated on the North, convenient to [illegible] and to exceed $[illegible] per month. [illegible] stating terms, "G H B," 138 Lake st. [illegible] wanted immediately.

WANTED—To Rent—In a [illegible] neighborhood, a house of [illegible] modern improvements. Address "W C" [illegible] or 6317.

WANTED—To Rent—A [illegible] sized house in good order, [illegible] water, located in a good neighborhood [illegible] of May 1st. Address, with terms [illegible] P. O. Box 2113.

WANTED—To Rent—[illegible] store room, with privilege [illegible] store and sidewalk. Would also [illegible] in connection with the same. Call [illegible] Kinzie st.

Wanted—Correspondence.

WANTED—Correspondence—[illegible] young gentleman of education [illegible] character, would like to open a [illegible] some amiable and refined young [illegible] to a pleasant acquaintance. Address [illegible] 6117, Chicago P. O.

Wanted—Partner.

WANTED—Partner—[illegible] active. Business established [illegible] good. Get patent rights in this [illegible] capital required $1,000. [illegible] ARTHUR, 219 State st.

Lost.

LOST—$10 Reward—[illegible] a lady on Milwaukee avenue, [illegible] last, the 10th of March, 1866, [illegible] diana streets and in the vicinity [illegible] liberally rewarded by leaving it at the WILLIAM [illegible] No. 120 Milwaukee avenue.

LOST—Between Illinois [illegible] Randolph, on Wells street, [illegible] a Pocket-book containing [illegible] will be liberally rewarded by leaving [illegible] Lake street.

LOST—A Lady's Portemonnaie [illegible] containing two tintypes [illegible] some money, [illegible] on the corner of Clark and [illegible] Lake street. Any person returning [illegible] will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—$30 Reward—[illegible] a Bay mare, with leather halter [illegible] black, long tail, [illegible] the above reward [illegible].

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go Tribune.

[illegible] APRIL 1, 1866.